East Oakland Woman Wins $1,000 In $.O.$. Drawing

SEE PAGE 3

THE BLACK PANTHER
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B.P.P. CELEBRATES 10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLACK PANTHER NEWSPAPER



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WHY WAS DENZIL DOWELL KILLED

APRIL FIRST 3:50 a.m.

"I BELIEVE THE POLICE MURDERED MY SON" SAYS THE MOTHER OF DENZIL DOWELL.

WE BLACK PEOPLE ARE MEETING SATURDAY 5:30

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Editorial

BOYCOTT "BROTHERS"

"It really pains me to be misrepresented in areas where people were carrying on little button wars, and pamphlet wars, and counterproductive activity in general..."

George Jackson

The latest attempt to "cash-in" on the blood struggle of the fallen Field Marshal of the Black Panther Party, George Jackson, this time via Warner Brothers' movie *Brothers*, is, like all the others, a despicable and deplorable travesty of the ideals for which Comrade George made the supreme sacrifice of his life.

Brothers must not be allowed to be shown in the Bay Area and should be treated with total silence and indifference — BOYCOTTED, in a word — if it does.

The parents of "Brothers" George and Jonathan Jackson have already filed a $20 million damage suit against the film, charging Warner Brothers' misrepresentation with "libel, misappropriation of property and invasion of privacy."

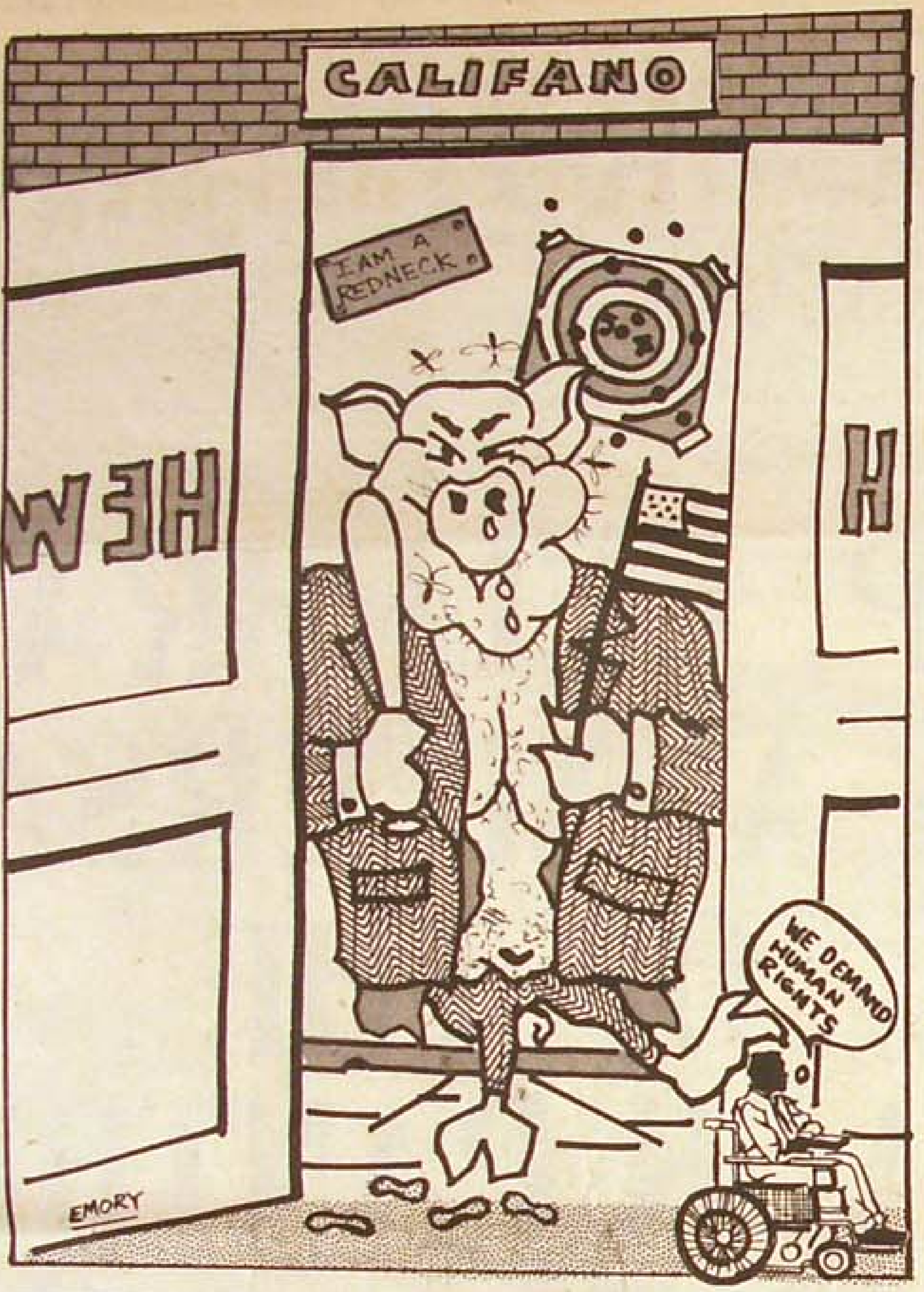
Ask yourself, did George Jackson die for the love of a woman or for a love of a *people*?; The People, Black and oppressed humanity, whose sufferings and sorrows, hopes and dreams, he rightly embraced as his own.

George Jackson was a revolutionary, a Black Panther, and you better believe that Warner Brothers did not create a vehicle to promote the 10-Point Program and Platform of the Black Panther Party. . .or Survival Programs. . . or Revolution.

No. In the words of lead actor Bernie Casey, *Brothers* employs "dramatic license."

Well, San Quentin guards — or any others of the many who were intimately involved in the conspiracy — employed "dramatic license" when they assassinated George Jackson in the prison yard on August 21, 1971. They used real bullets. And where was the "dramatic license" when the 17-year-old man/child, Jonathan, was set up and shot down at the Marin County Courthouse during his historic bid for freedom? The blood was real.

And so is the blood in *our* eyes over *Brothers*. □



Letters to the Editor

Maryland Penitentiary Intercommunal Survival Collective:

WHAT WE'RE ALL ABOUT

The Maryland Penitentiary Intercommunal Survival Collective (MPISC) is an active organization behind the walls of Maryland Penitentiary. Our primary interest is the survival of Black people in America.

We believe the advancement of technology owned and controlled by a greedy power-hungry, White racist minority threatens the survival of our Black communities. Consequently, we view ourselves as an integral part of the world's poor and oppressed people victimized by and struggling against a violent, racist society

We are anti-exploitation of humans by humans, anti-oppression and anti-racism. And we want people's Community Control of Institutions and Modern Technology.

Prisons are concentration camps held over the heads of Black and poor people who protest and rebel against the intolerable economic and social conditions we face daily.

The state and prison authorities have consistently demonstrated their primary concerns an increased budget for guards, bars, walls, gas, guns, sticks and graft. In prison, the economic and social conditions that drive Black and poor people to prison are magnified multifold. And generally when a prisoner returns to the community he's again driven to either committing an illegal act, death or recapture.

These are some of the conditions that gave birth to the Maryland Penitentiary Intercommunal Survival Collective. We want to break this vicious cycle by developing men to be productive to the community despite the overwhelming odds; men who will aid in the progressive transformation of our Black communities.

Since the birth of MPISC in 1972, we have implemented the following programs:

1. A Free Commissary Program to meet the basic necessities of our fellow prisoners;

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COMMENT

Storms Rolling In His Soul

By Richard Wright

Twenty-two years after its first publication in 1945, the second half of Richard Wright's famous Black Boy, *a classic autobiographical account of the Black experience in the Jim Crow South, was published this spring. Titled* American Hunger, *part two provides a picture of Wright's life between 1927 and 1937. Following, are excerpts from the book, reprinted from the* New York Times.

For White America to understand the significance of the problem of the Negro will take a bigger and tougher America than any we have yet known.

I feel that America's past is too shallow, her national character too superficially optimistic, her very morality too suffused with color hate for her to accomplish so vast and complex a task.

Culturally the Negro represents a paradox: Though he is an organic part of the nation, he is excluded by the entire tide and direction of American culture. Frankly, it is felt to be right to exclude him, and it is felt to be wrong to admit him freely.

Therefore if, within the confines of its present culture, the nation ever seeks to purge itself of its color hate, it will find itself at war with itself, convulsed by a spasm of emotional and moral confusion. If the nation ever finds itself doing infinitely more than that; for the anti-Negro attitude of Whites represents but a tiny part — though a symbolically significant one — of the moral attitude of the nation.

Our too-young and too-new America, lusty because it is lonely, aggressive because it is afraid, insists upon seeing the world in terms of good and bad, the holy and the evil, the high and the low, the white and the black; our America is frightened of fact, of history, of processes, of necessity. It hugs the easy way of damning those whom it cannot understand, of excluding those who look different, and it salves its conscience with a self-draped cloak of righteousness.

Am I damning my native land?

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THE BLACK PANTHER

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Senator HAROLD WASHINGTON on the campaign trail.

Corrupt Election Practices Exposed In Chicago

(Chicago, Ill.) - The Illinois Chapter of the Black Panther Party has charged that a "gangster-like" atmosphere and widespread corruption dominated the Democratic Party mayoral primary elections here last week in which the winner, machine candidate Michael Bilandic, received fewer votes than any machine candidate in the past 20 years.

In the longtime machine stronghold of the 24th Ward on Chicago's Westside, location of the headquarters of the Illinois BPP Chapter, Party members, working with progressive Black city Alderman David Rose and other community groups, garnered a remarkable 2,414 votes for Black state Senator Harold Washington, who received a total of over 77,000 votes in the mayoral primary, carrying five Southside wards.

Bilandic, who has served as acting mayor of Chicago since the death of former Mayor Richard "Boss" Daley, received 4,651 votes, former Congressman Roman Pucinski 1,166 votes and former Cook County State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan a meager 107 votes in the 24th Ward.

Party members reported that bribes were offered to and threats were made against Black voters on the Westside as they entered the polling places. Daley "machine goons" were on hand to pass out five dollar bills, warning voters that if they did not support Bilandic, they would get cut off welfare, lose their jobs, or other similar benefits.

There were also numerous

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

FRONTRUNNER CITES COMMITMENT TO PEOPLE OF OAKLAND

VICTORY AFTERMATH - WILSON CHALLENGES OPPONENT TO DEBATE ISSUES

(Oakland, Calif.) - Riding on the crest of his overwhelming victory in the April 19 nominating elections, Judge Lionel Wilson launched his runoff bid to become the first Black mayor of Oakland with a hard-hitting challenge to debate his opponent, Republican businessman David Tucker.

The day after his sweeping triumph in which he captured 31,181 votes for 44.2 per cent of the total — against nine challengers — Wilson proposed the debate, commenting that it would "be less sterile than what we've seen in recent debates" and would permit viewers to take a fuller measure of the two candidates.





BPINS photos

LIONEL WILSON, frontrunner in Oakland's mayoral primary, rejoices at victory party with wife DOROTHY and key campaign aides.

Although Tucker agreed to the talks, he refused to debate Wilson directly, preferring they answer questions from independent groups and reporters only.

Other results in the nominating elections, which featured a low 46.45 per cent voter turnout of the city's 158,777 voters, included: the election of political newcomer Mary Moore as the first woman to the Oakland City Council in 28 years, (only the third in city history); and runoffs for one City Council seat, city auditor and two Oakland School Board slots.

Despite a surprise 28.14 per cent showing by Socialist Workers Party candidate Clifton De Berry, conservative coffee businessman George Vukasin easily won re-election to the City Council, District 6 seat. And Seymore Rose, running unop-

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2nd PRIZE WINNER DONATES HALF TO OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Oakland Woman Wins $1,000 IN $.O.$. Drawing

(Oakland, Calif.) - Three local residents were pleasantly surprised last week as they learned they were the winners in the new SOS (Support Our School) Donation Drive sponsored by the Oakland Community School. Ms. Annette Jackson was understandably overwhelmed as she won the $1,000 first prize.

In order to further boost the already successful monthly donation drawing held by the OCS, the first prize in the contest was raised from $100 to $1,000 with a two-dollar instead of the previous one-dollar donation requested. All proceeds from the drawing go directly to the operation of the innovative, six-year-old model elementary level school which has received nationwide acclaim.

When Ms. Jackson learned of her good fortune, she could only say, "I can't believe it." The mother of three resides in the San Antonio Villa housing projects in East Oakland, where she and her family endure some of the worst housing conditions found in the city.

It is noteworthy that Ms. Jackson had donated $5.00 towards two OCS tickets after a School staff member had assisted her family following a burglary in their home. When

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BPINS photo

Ms. ANNETTE JACKSON receives $1,000 first prize from OCS director ERICKA HUGGINS after winning Support Our School donation drawing.

CARTER, H.E.W. SECRETARY CALIFANO SNUB DISABLED DELEGATION

HANDICAPPED RALLY — SIGN 504 NOW!

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Handicapped and disabled people, along with their supporters, held spirited rallies both here and in Washington, D.C., last Tuesday morning, demanding that the Carter administration — Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano in particular — sign Section 504 regulations implementing a 1973 civil and human rights law for the handicapped.

Several hundred people crowded into U.N. Plaza here in San Francisco, the square directly in front of the old Federal Building where the courageous wheelchair-confined and other disabled people have occupied the fourth floor HEW offices for close to a month — the longest sit-in at a federal facility in history.



BPINS photos

Disabled persons and supporters stage rally outside of occupied HEW building in San Francisco. A similar rally was held in Washington, D.C.



LAFAYETTE PARK

Meanwhile, in Lafayette Park, across the street from the White House, a delegation of some 20 handicapped people from the San Francisco-Bay Area led a crowd of some 400, most of whom were also disabled, in a militant demonstration.

The rally marked the end of the first week in the nation's capital for the Bay Area delegation — which includes two members of the Black Panther Party — who thus far have been frustrated in their attempts to talk with President Carter and/or Secretary Califano.

Despite high hopes for such a meeting prior to leaving San Francisco, the bitter reality of the Carter administration treachery began to emerge also as soon as they arrived in Washington.

From 3:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. last Wednesday morning, the delegation set up a candlelight vigil outside Califano's home, only to have the HEW secretary run out the back and sprint across a wooded field when coalition leader Judy Heumann approached his door.

Tensions heightened on Friday, April 22, when security guards, armed with billy clubs, blocked HEW entrances as the delegation sought, again in vain, to meet Califano. TV coverage of the confrontations showed the security guards actually kicking the wheelchair-confined people away from the glass doors.

Later that same day, prior to being admitted to talk with Stuart Eisenstat, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, the disabled protesters had to swear they would not start a sit-in in the White House.

On Sunday, April 24, the Bay Area delegation, representing the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities (ACCD), stood across the street from Carter's church hoping to attract his attention. They did, and Carter responded by entering and exiting the church through a side entrance waving at the delegation as he rode passed them.

Mrs. Heumann summed up the feelings of many of the country's 34 million handicapped and dis-

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Corrupt Election Practices Exposed In Chicago

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

incidents of physical assaults made by machine backers on those groups and individuals, who, along with the BPP, are actively working to build a people's machine to end the Democratic machine's vicious control over the lives of Black and other oppressed people in Chicago.

The election demonstrated the declining strength of the city's regular Democratic Party organization. In spite of the continued stranglehold the machine has worked hard to maintain in the Black community and the lack of support from the traditionally independent wards, 86 per cent of Senator Washington's votes came from 16 Southside wards and seven Westside wards, signaling the decline and influence the Democratic machine faces in this city's predominant and growing Black wards.

In a showing that surprised no one, Pucinski, a Daley machine candidate for the last 20 years who felt betrayed by the organization's choice of Bilandic as its mayoral candidate, received 32 per cent of the vote. The core of Pucinski's support was the 70,000 votes he received from the six Northwestside wards he once represented for four terms in Congress.

The Northside White liberal independent movement which strongly supported Alderman William Singer two years ago in his mayoral bid against Daley, shied away from their first opportunity to vote for a candidate who represented a real alternative to Chicago's machine politics. Rather than vote for Washington, many stayed safely at home. Others threw their support to Pucinski.

The most revealing fact of the election was the low turnout for the regular Democratic Party-endorsed candidate Bilandic. Bilandic received more than 95,000 votes less than Daley received in the 24th Ward in the 1975 elections.

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

April 27, 1903

The publication of W.E.B. Du Bois' book, *The Souls of Black Folk*, on April 27, 1903, crystalized opposition to Booker T. Washington's program of social and political subordination on the part of Black people.

April 28, 1967

On April 28, 1967, the World Boxing Association and the New York State Athletic Commission, in a racist decision, withdrew recognition of Muhammad Ali as world heavyweight boxing champion because of his refusal to serve in the U.S. armed forces.

April 29-30, 1968

The Poor People's Campaign began on April 29-30, 1968, with Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) President Ralph Abernathy leading a delegation of leaders representing Blacks, Native Americans, Spanish-speaking Americans and poor Whites to Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C., for a conference with Cabinet members and Congressional leaders.



Rev. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Jr.

April 24, 1972

On April 24, 1972, the Congressional Black Caucus demanded that the House of Representatives vote on the expulsion of convicted Congressman John Dowdy of Texas. The Caucus maintained that while only suspension was recommended for Dowdy, who had been convicted of bribery, Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, who was never convicted of any major criminal offense, was censured by the House and removed from his powerful post as chairman of the House Education Committee.

PEOPLE'S LAWYER DISCUSSES RECENTLY-RELEASED DOCUMENTS

CHARLES GARRY ON F.B.I. FILES: "I WAS NOT INTIMIDATED"

(San Francisco, Calif.) - *"Horseshit."* That, in a word, was noted attorney Charles Garry's blunt response to over 850 pages of FBI documents and files on his personal and political activities released to him recently through the Freedom of Information Act.

Although the FBI files on Charles Garry's activities date back over a quarter of a century – much is made of his *alleged* membership in the Communist Party, USA in the early 1950s – the massive documents basically



BPP chairperson ELAINE BROWN, people's lawyer CHARLES GARRY and Oakland Community School Director ERICKA HUGGINS.

revolve around Garry's longtime association with the Black Panther Party.

When Black Panther Party founder and leader Huey P. Newton was wounded in a October, 1967, Oakland police assassination try, Garry rose to the occasion to become Huey's defense counsel. Since then, Garry has served as the Black Panther Party's chief counsel, defending Huey twice more on the same frame-up murder charges (the case was dropped in late 1971). He was part of the defense team defending respected Party member Ericka Huggins in the celebrated New Haven trial in 1971 and most recently represented Party member Johnny Larry Spain in the San Quentin 6 trial in Marin, the longest criminal proceeding in California state history.

In the process, Garry was, as the FBI files indicate, under close surveillance. Also, as a victim of the Bureau's overpowering racism, the files are replete with references to either the Communist Party "influencing" the Black Panther Party through Garry's manipulation or allegations that Garry was "in reality" the leader of the Black Panther Party.

Evidently, the FBI felt that Black people were incapable of organizing themselves into a potent political force without White leadership.

For example, a May 17, 1968, report from the San Francisco FBI office to J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, D.C., recommends that Charles Garry be placed on the "Agitator Index" not only for becoming Huey Newton's attorney, but also for "mounting a propaganda campaign" for the release of Newton, who is depicted as a victim of a program of harassment and extermination by the Oakland Police Department.

A January 28, 1970, memo from Hoover to the special agent in charge of the San Francisco office states:

"The Bureau desires that your investigation of Garry be intensified.

"In addition, in view of his Communist Party (C.P.) background, it is essential that a determination be made as to whether he is maintaining contact with the C.P. and whether the C.P. is exerting influence over the BPP through Garry.

"It is desired that a current report on Garry be submitted to reach the Bureau no later than 2/16/70. . .Thereafter, reports on Garry are to be submitted at thirty day intervals. . . .

"NOTE: Garry is extremely active as the BPP attorney and included on both the Security Index and the Agitator Index. . . He was a member of the C.P. in 1950, has continued to display sympathy for the subversive cause and could well be the link between the C.P. and the extremist movement in this country."

Less than a month later, on February 25, 1970, the San Francisco FBI office wrote Hoover:

"(Name depleted) has advised that available information indicates Garry is in reality the leader of the Black Panther Party (BPP) although he does not identify himself as such.

"The influence which he exerts over BPP programs and activities and his propagandizing in behalf of that revolutionary group clearly shows that he is at least as much of a threat to this nation's security as the top leadership of the BPP.

"Accordingly, Garry is being elevated to Priority I under the Priority Apprehension Program."

In a recent exclusive interview with THE BLACK PANTHER, Garry – whose autobiography, *Streetfighter in the Courtroom* is scheduled to be published in late May – frankly explained what he thought out about the files and the illegal FBI surveillance. His answer shows why he has truly earned the honorary title of "People's Lawyer":

"In the first place, putting me in the Communist Party is without any evidence whatsoever. No one has ever testified that I was a member of the Communist Party.

"They (the files) talk about the Haymarket Branch of the C.P., which is the legal division of the C.P., they say, during the period of time (the late 1940s, early '50s). They take credence in the fact that I would never answer the

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LAWYERS CHARGE SENILE JUDGE WITH PERSONAL PREJUDICE AGAINST HAMPTON-CLARK FAMILIES

Mistrial Motion Filed In Fred Hampton Case

(Chicago, Ill.) - Federal District Court Judge Joseph Sam Perry has adamantly refused to review a motion for a mistrial filed by lawyers for the plaintiffs in the $47.7 million Fred Hampton murder case and has refused to certify an appeal of his bitterly-criticized ruling dismissing charges against 22 of the 29 law enforcement officials on trial here – a decision which included dropping all conspiracy charges against the FBI, agent-provocateur William O'Neal and former Cook County State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan.

Asserting that Perry, a White 80-year-old native of Alabama, "has again shown himself to be so biased and prejudiced against the plaintiffs and their attorneys that he cannot give the plaintiffs a fair trial," the motion, filed by Jeffrey Haas and Flint Taylor, seeks both a mistrial and that Perry remove himself "from any proceedings in this matter."

In addition to his outrageous April 15 ruling dismissing the major indictments in the 16-month long trial, Perry ordered the plaintiffs – the Hampton-Clark families and seven survivors of the Decemer 4, 1969, police raid – to pay court costs of close to $500,000, including over $270,000 in transcript fees for the law enforcement defendants.

"The effect of this unprecedented ruling is twofold," Haas and Taylor state in their motion: "(1) It discourages other Black persons seeking vindication of their civil rights from coming into federal courts; and (2) it is a statement by the court to the public that the plaintiffs are somehow at fault for the large expenditure of time and resources."

In contrast, the court costs for the law enforcement officials,

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FRED HAMPTON addressing community meeting in Chicago.

Wilson Challenges Opponent To Debate

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

posed, was re-elected.

Besides assuring a Wilson victory in the mayoral runoff, Black community attention will be focused on the School Board, Director 3 race, where progressive Black candidate James Norwood battles conservative, arch-reactionary Charles Goady, who is also Black.

In a recent absorbing pre-election interview with *Montclarion* reporter Sue Soennichsen, Judge Wilson outlined his political program for saving money and meeting the needs of the people of Oakland. Excerpts from that interview follow.

That "new day" in Oakland politics — the final breaking away from the conservative establishment control of the city — is beginning to happen, Lionel Wilson believes.

"Piedmont has been running this city for a century," Wilson says. Part of the change, he believes, is because of the decline of the political importance of the Knowland family and the *Oakland Tribune*. And there are other reasons.

"One group can't continue to have all the pie," he told the *Montclarion* last week. "There has to be give and take.

"We have to learn to live together."

Wilson says he does not "expect to be the most popular mayor," because he hopes to sweep loose some of the cobwebbed methods of city hall. And because of his ability to say no.

He proposes a new and hard look at how things are run in Oakland. And he's already making plans on how to provide Oakland residents with better government. He's been studying up on urban planning and techniques for increasing the efficiency of the government — "not just in terms of saving money — but in terms of meeting the needs of the people."

He promises an open door policy in the mayor's office.

He already is planning what he will do once he's in the mayor's office: "I'll be talking to people with expertise (not just with big businessmen), evaluating all the things we have been doing, and get the opinions of people from different segments of the city."

Oakland can well be the leading city of the future in Northern California. Research shows that Oakland can be the hub of Northern California, he says.

Because of location — so well situated for both land and sea transportation.

Because Oakland is better kept than most cities.

And because the people, with leadership, will lend themselves to this progressive future.

Wilson says he resents a recent article in a San Francisco paper that made it appear he wants to take over the city manager's job.

But he does want to shake things up a bit. He says the multimillion dollar Community Development program — still struggling to get the first few houses rehabilitated—is a rat's nest.

And he says the blame for the inaction "has to rest in the city manager's office.

"The money is there. And the problem is not manpower.

"The problem is lack of administration."

"The Port of Oakland is not doing enough for the city," he says. It is profitable, which is laudable, but it ought to be contributing money — cash — to the city and a lot more jobs for Oakland residents.

Wilson has three sons from his first marriage. And he raised his step-son who is now a teacher. He feels very keenly about youth.

The future of the youth of the city is the key to the future of Oakland, he says, and as mayor he will create a "Commission on Children."

"I want to zero in on youth unemployment. It is closely related to the crime problem. And dealing with it will make an impact on public safety."

He feels that current federal money can be better utilized. Wilson feels "by working closely with our congressmen and governor — and by getting people with expertise, legislators, key people in education" developing programs particularly suited to Oakland, the city's problems can be worked out and the funding can be found.

Providing positive job experience for young people will reduce vandalism and crime, he says: "We'll get the employers into the act—and labor: what about on-the-job training? We'll get together with the port people and utilize port land to bring in industry that is highly labor intensive."

On a recent Sunday the *Montclarion* followed Wilson around on some of a campaign round that in Oakland means a stop at several churches, including the Beth Eden Baptist Church, in the mostly "redeveloped" West Oakland neighborhood.

The church is full and thriving and friendly. Wilson speaks briefly. He tells the congregation of the need for youth training for positions where there are several job opportunities. "You cannot deal with crime by filling the streets with policemen. Crime is a community problem."

The minister says Wilson is "one of those judges who listens to you."☐





BPINS photos

The popular LIONEL WILSON, "Everyone's Choice for Mayor," actively campaigning among the people.

VOTE MAY 17



BPINS photo

Recent OCCUR meeting in which conservative elements were ousted.

O.C.C.U.R. UNDER ATTACK — '77-'78 FUNDING BLOCKED

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Citizens' Committee for Urban Renewal (OCCUR) is under attack as the Oakland Community Development (C.D.) Advisory Commission has recommended against funding the agency for the 1977-78 fiscal year.

Just recently, conservative members of the OCCUR Board of Directors were ousted and the citizens' lobby's popular and progressive Black executive director, Paul Cobb, was reinstated. Cobb had been fired due to the chicanery of the conservative Board members who were opposed to his participation in vital community issues.

The Oakland city administration was particularly disturbed by an OCCUR report which revealed that over 50 per cent of the city's highest salaried employees live outside municipal boundaries.

By losing its fight for funding from the C.D. Commission, OCCUR will have to go before the Oakland City Council to get the decision reversed. OCCUR is seeking $140,000 for next year; $25,000 from the city of Oakland's general fund; and $115,000 in C.D. funds.

Voting against funding for OCCUR were Leo Sorenson, Paul Brown, Walton Lee, Henry Mestre and Jack Summerfield. Opposing the Commission's action were two Blacks, Lillian Love and Laurence Bolling. Jerry S. Jack-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



DENNIS BANKS, with Indian youth.

Appeals Court Orders Dennis Banks Extradition

(Sacramento, Calif.) - In an unprecedented ruling, the California Third District Court of Appeals has ordered Governor Jerry Brown to extradite former American Indian Movement (AIM) leader Dennis Banks back to South Dakota to face sentencing on a frame-up assault conviction.

Immediately, Brown met with his top legal advisors and announced he will appeal.

"The decision is unprecedented," said Brown, "and it raises fundamental questions of Constitutional law and states' rights."

Banks has been in California for over a year (14 months) and insists that if he is returned to South Dakota to go to prison, he will be killed.

His conviction on the assault charge stems from a 1973 courthouse demonstration in Custer, South Dakota, in which Native American protesters were sadistically brutalized by police. The AIM organization led the protest after a White rancher was freed after murdering an Indian in cold blood.

Since he has been in California, Banks has been an instructor at D-Q University in Davis, a predominantly Chicano and Native American institution. Also, Banks has played a prominent part in the American Indian Community School in Oakland, California, an alternative school established in order to free Indian youth from the racism and miseducation of public schools.

Just recently, Banks announced his resignation as the national director of AIM, due to the fact that his movement was restricted to California. If he is returned to South Dakota, he could receive a minimum sentence of two years, with a maximum of 10. □

EAST HARLEM MARCH TO PROTEST CUTBACKS

N.Y. POLICE ATTACK "TENT CITY" FOR JOBLESS

(New York, N.Y.) - Unemployed workers demonstrating against cuts in federal unemployment benefits were attacked by police here last week who tore down a symbolic "tent city" in Foley Square in lower Manhattan.

The protest, which was organized by the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC), began peacefully, with chants of "Union Jobs for Union Pay" and "Peanut Pay, No Way."

About 25 demonstrators set up five small tents along with banners, dubbing the park "Carterville." Demonstration leaders said it was intended as a reminder of Depression-era jobless settlements known as "Hoovervilles."

After the last tent was erected, police moved in. Calling the encampment a violation of park regulations, club-swinging policemen proceeded to tear down the tents and attack protesters, who stood their ground. Four demonstrators were arrested and charged with obstructing justice and resisting arrest. The four were later released.

The demonstration, which took place at lunchtime, attracting federal and other government workers in the area, was staged to protest President Carter's recent signing into law of cutbacks in the federal supplementary benefits program.

The cutbacks reduce the maximum coverage for the long-term unemployed from 65 weeks to 52 weeks. It would also, according to a UWOC spokesperson, allow persons who were refused minimum-wage jobs to be cut off from benefits after 39 weeks. Under existing law, he said, such persons could refuse any job that offered more than a 10 per cent reduction from their previous salary.

The UWOC says that the cutbacks are "all for the purpose of forcing the unemployed into Carter's job programs, where they will do the work that used to be done by laid-off government workers."

Meanwhile, chanting, "They say cutback, we say fight back," about 750 Black and Hispanic people representing a coalition of poor people's groups marched from East Harlem to midtown Manhattan last week to protest budget cuts for hospitals, daycare centers, schools and other services.

The marchers carried signs reading, "Day Care Is a Right, Make the Bankers Pay," "Mass Transportation Is the People's

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



"Tent City" of jobless in New York was broken up by brutal police tactics.



New York Gun Club Offers $200 Bounty For Murder

(New York, N.Y.) - A New York City rifle club, which had been offering a $200 reward to any robbery or assault victim who killed or wounded his attacker, recently paid out its first bounty to a man, Zygmont Soroka, for critically wounding one of two men who allegedly tried to rob him.

The club, the Federation of Greater New York Rifle and Pistol Clubs, has been under intense criticism, even from the National Rifle Association (NRA), for openly supporting and advocating vigilante action. Before Soroka accepted his reward, three other men, who had shot or killed their alleged assailants, had turned down the $200.

Opposition to the program was so heated that before Soroka received his bounty payment, the award program was temporarily suspended. Originally, the rifle club offered $200 to anyone who killed his attacker(s) but when the program was reinstated, this was changed. According to the group's president, Gerald Preiser, the $200 reward would be for "armed self-defense, including only killing when necessary."



ZYGMONT SOROKA, received $200 reward for critically wounding an alleged assailant.

The program had been blasted by New York Mayor Abraham Beame, who commented, "This is a thoroughly sickening and reprehensible proposal. The idea sounds like vigilante tactics and we're certainly not going to tolerate that in New York City."

At a press conference, Soroka, who fought in 1949 to uproot Palestinian people from their homeland, was proud to receive his award. The person he shot, Carlos Vegas, is in critical condition at New York's French-Polyclinic Hospital. Soroka, who also fought in the British and Polish armies, refused to accept the idea that his reward was "blood money."

Soroka plans to donate his $200 reward to the NRA to be used to lobby against gun control, not so that everyone would be able to carry a gun, he said, but to make it easier for "honest, clear record people to be able to." □

OTIS WILLIAMS

44 YEARS AT J.P. STEVENS: $1,100 LUMP SUM PENSION AND BROWN LUNG

(Roanoke Rapids, N.C.) - Otis Williams worked 44 years for the J.P. Stevens textile mills here. When he retired, he had a company plaque for "loyal and faithful service," a lump sum "pension" payment of $1,100 and a chronic case of brown lung.

"Sometimes the cotton dust was so bad, you couldn't see but a few yards," says Williams, 67, explaining why he has trouble breathing now. He worked for 30 years in the carding room where cotton bales are opened and prepared for cleaning. Because of the dust, the carding room job was one of the few for which the company hired Blacks when he began work in 1931.

"I started when I was 16 years old, after I finished seventh grade," Williams explained to a *Guardian* reporter last week. "We worked a 10-hour day, 55-hour week and got paid $14.80 at the end of it." When he left Stevens two years ago he, was taking home $104 a week.

About 15 years ago, Williams began to notice he had difficulty breathing. "It was just a shortness of breath at first. I went to the company doctor. He told me it might be T.B. But he took a chest X-ray and told me I was fine. They never told me about brown lung."

TECHNICAL TERM

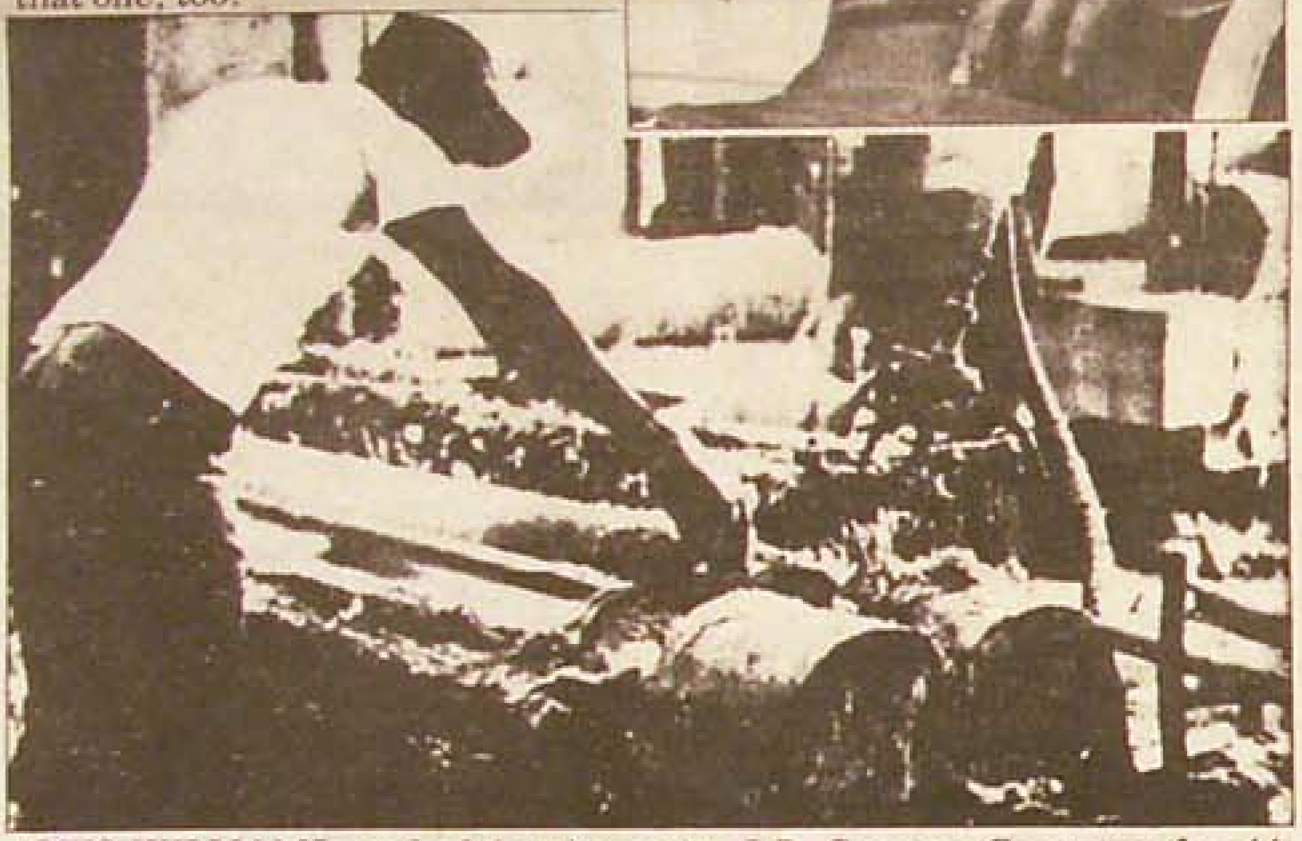
The technical term for brown lung is bysinnosis and experts estimate that 100,000 retired and working textile employees have it. Neither the state compensation boards nor the company recognize it exists. Yet Williams' lungs are so clogged with cotton dust that he can't walk more than a few blocks without resting. Better conditions was one thing he thought the union might help him get.

"I voted for the union every time there was an election," says Williams. He also remembers paticipating in the great textile strike of 1934 that shut down the whole industry in the South.

Even before the union began organizing in Roanoke Rapids, people put up a fight against the company, he explains. "I remember when they wouldn't let the Black workers use the water coolers," says Williams, with quiet anger.

"So we got our own cups and started using it. The supervisor one days comes along and throws our cups in the trash. We had a little strike right there and then and the bossman backed down. It was a small battle, but we won it. After that we had another little fight to use the bathrooms. Won that one, too."





OTIS WILLIAMS worked for the racist J.P. Stevens Company for 44 years, only to be tossed aside when he was no longer able to work.

Williams' wife, Lucy, worked as a housekeeper for a plant manager to supplement the family income. "They used to pay $3.50 a day," she says. Now the Williamses live with one son on their two Social Security checks totaling $400 a month. Williams gets food stamps, but he has to pay $83 for $90 in stamps.

"We just barely get by," he says. "Can't save any money to go see the kids up North and when a big bill hits, it's trouble."

His oil bill for the winter was $232. Medicare doesn't cover the cost of the pills he takes for high blood pressure.

Williams now goes to every meeting he can of the Brown Lung Association — an association of brown lung victims. He has also sued the company, demanding compensation.

"We're fighting to make the companies pay," he explains. "Because they're the ones that are responsible."□

N.Y. Police Attack "Tent City"

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

Right" and "Education — A Right, Not A Privilege." Eight men carried a black coffin with a sign on it saying "CUNY" a predominantly Black and Puerto Rican college which has suffered severe budget cutbacks recently.

"We chose April 15, tax day," said one of the organizers, "because it's the day New Yorkers are forced to pay taxes to city and state governments that are unresponsive to the needs of the people."

The march, which ended in front of Governor Carey's office, was sponsored by a newly organized group called the Citywide Community Coalition.

Among the Coalition's goal are the dissolution of the state's Emergency Financial Control Board, which has been supervising the city's budget since 1975, and the establishment of a "People's Congress" that would draw up an agenda detailing how service cuts could be restored.

Among the groups represented were the Association of Gypsy Cab Drivers, Socialist Workers Party, Coalition to Save Hostos Community College, Sports for the People, Coalition to Save the Municipal Hospitals, CUNY University Students Senate, Association of Latin Hospital Workers and Harlem Fightback.

At the rally in front of Governor Carey's office, Gerena Valentin, a Coalition coordinator, said it was a "myth" that the city did not have enough money to restore cutbacks. "There are two billion dollars in uncollected real-estate taxes. The city has just not been making the effort to collect it."□

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Draft Resisters Barred Benefits

(Washington, D.C.) - Vietnam era draft evaders who receive upgraded discharges under President Carter's special review program would be barred from receiving veterans' benefits under a recent bill sponsored by arch-segregationist Senator Strom Thurmond from South Carolina, Thurmond said that to give veterans' benefits to those eligible to receive special upgraded discharges — the vast majority of whom are Black, other minorities and poor Whites — would be "reckless and uninhibited."

Billy Carter Clean Up Ordered

(Washington, D.C.) - Billy Carter, the President's younger brother, has been ordered by the federal government to clean up debris around his Plains, Georgia, service station to meet health and safety requirements. The Labor Department's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) said last week that Carter was cited for housekeeping and safety violations including an improperly charged fire extinguisher, two ungrounded electrical tools and failure to display a government notice that the premises are covered by federal regulations.

10th Black Marine Charged

(Camp Pendleton, Calif.) - A tenth Black Marine has been ordered to stand trial in the case of the Camp Pendleton 14, who face prosecution for defending themselves against KKK provocations and attacks at the Marine base here. Corporal Curtis Jones, Jr., 22, will be court-martialed on six counts of aggravated assault and one count of conspiracy. Nine other Black Marines are awaiting a decision by the Court of Military Appeals in Washington, D.C., on a defense motion to overturn orders for their courts-martial.



Birmingham rally against police terror.

100 Protest Birmingham Police Brutality

(Birmingham, Ala.) - Despite an all-day thunderstorm and a tornado which touched down on the edge of the city, blowing 200 houses away, over 100 Black people gathered in downtown Birmingham recently to demonstrate against police brutality and to commemorate the ninth anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination.

The demonstrators gathered at the park where King and local civil rights leaders protested in the past, often having to fiend off the racist attacks by the infamous former city police chief, Bull Connors. The park is across the street from the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church where four Black girls were murdered by a bomb on September 15, 1963.

OLDER BLACK PEOPLE

Older Black people who had marched and demonstrated with King along with young Blacks, some of whom had marched with the civil rights leader as children, participated in the march.

Rev. Robert McKinnon, an outspoken opponent of police brutality, carried an effigy of a hanging body representing his son. McKinnon's son was found dead in his jail cell recently, an alleged suicide. Those who work closely with the activist preacher say that Birmingham police, led by Chief James Parsons, killed young McKinnon to get back at his parents because of their stand against police brutality.

Mayor David Vann refused to come down and meet the demonstrators, but a list of 11 demands was presented to Black City Council member Dr. Richard Arrington, the only member of city government who came to meet them.☐

32-YEAR-OLD BLACK MAN SHOT IN BACK

ALABAMA MAYOR, POLICE CHIEF FORCED TO RESIGN IN MURDER COVER-UP

(Montgomery, Ala.) - Montgomery's mayor, James Robinson, police chief "Colonel" Ed Wright and eight other police officers have all resigned or have been fired recently for their part in the cover-up of the murder of a 32-year-old Black man, Bernard Whitehurst.

The police murder of Whitehurst was exposed recently by the *Montgomery Adverstiser-Alabama Journal* and has created a literal "Southern Watergate" in this city. Whitehurst was shot in the back in December, 1975, after being chased down by police for no valid reason.

Whitehurst was unarmed and by the police department's own admission did not fit the description of a suspect being sought for an alleged robbery of a corner grocery store.

Police officials attempted to cover up their fatal mistake by planting a gun, confiscated months before in a drug raid, beside Whitehurst's body after they had murdered him in cold blood.

Following the killing of Whitehurst, several suspicious events took place, such as:

•No autopsy was taken by the coroner, who "relied heavily" on police reports;

•Whitehurst's family was not notified. Relatives learned of his killing over the radio;

•There were wide discrepancies in statements from police at the scene — some saw no gun at the side of the body, others saw one 27 inches away;

•A police radio tape — on which one policemen is heard shouting to the officer who killed Whitehurst, "You done shot the wrong nigger!" — is missing. As a result, the statement cannot be verified.



Black man shot down by police chief. In Montgomery, Alabama, the cover-up of a cop killing has been exposed, implicating the city's mayor and police chief.

After hearing these discrepancies, city district attorney James Evans, *Advertiser* publisher Harold Martin and a couple of young reporters set out to investigate the incident.

A year and a half after the killing, Evans had Whitehurst's body exhumed where upon it was revealed that the Black man had been shot in the back, not in the chest as police claimed.

After sufficient evidence was gathered, for the first time in the history of the state of Alabama, three police were indicted for perjury relating to testimoney in the shooting of a Black man.

The case bogged down, however, until Alabama state Attorney General William Baxley agreed that, in exchange for taking polygraph tests, the three officers would not be prosecuted. But the perjury indictments were dropped after the three resigned instead of taking a polygraph test.

At that time, said Baxley,

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Black sharecroppers toil in field.

Report Details Poverty Of Rural Southern Blacks — "Unfinished Business"

(Atlanta, Ga.) - According to a study recently released, rural Southern Blacks have been bypassed by the "Sun Belt Boom" and lag far behind the rest of the nation in the areas of education, health care, job training and employment opportunities.

As an example, Mrs. Louise Sykes lives in Duncan, Mississippi, in a deteriorating four-room house with 14 other tenants. Her only income comes from working in the cotton fields in the surrounding Mississippi Delta.

The odds are, despite her optimism about the new federal administration, that her children and her grandchildren will have the same bleak existence unless disaster and immediate changes take place.

The report, prepared by the Task Force on Southern Rural Development, admits, "The South has made great progress, but the progress is uneven and much remains to be done.

"Rural development," the report goes on, "stands at the forefront of unfinished business . . .The extent of wasted human resources raises serious moral and political issues."

The report, which took two years to compile, "points out conditions which are strikingly

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BRAIN OPERATION PERFORMED WITHOUT PERMISSION

OAKLAND YOUTH VICTIM OF PSYCHOSURGERY



Mrs. MARGARITE WALLACE, with her son LOU BROADUS BYERS, a victim of pyschosurgery. A brain operation was performed on the young Black man without family permission.

(Oakland, Calif.) - Near the completion of high school, Brother Lou Broadus Byers began to look for a way to survive in America. Since his brother had been in the military, he went down on East 14th Street in Oakland and consulted with an army recruiter (a deadly mistake).

Brother Lou was sold a bill of health by the Black man who recruited him ("further your education in service of your country and travel abroad as well"), and shortly thereafter was on his way to Louisiana to do his basic training. He was 17 years old.

Before entering the military,



Imprisoned Black men are often victims of psychosurgery.

Lou had not known or experienced the bitter prejudices of overt racism and prejudice. But he was rudely awakened when he got to Germany and discovered that the military was perpetuating racism at a level much more accelerated than that in the United States, including present day Camp Pendleton.

Frustrated and distraught with his "military career" in Europe, Lou began to call and write home about open racial prejudices. "After many calls and complaints one could infer the remote possibility of a suicide attempt, due to unbearable pressures," said his mother, Mrs. Margarite Wallace. "Lou told me that if not helped he would begin 'shooting up' until dead."

Mrs. Wallace contacted the Red Cross to see if they could aid her in having Lou returned to the United States, but much to her amazement and dismay she found that they were not able to assist her. However, in May, 1973, Lou received a dishonorable discharge due to "apathy towards the military and his inability to adjust." Brother Lou left Germany and returned to the United States bitter and discouraged.

Upon returning home Lou expressed an obvious hatred and resentment for all Whites. Several times this resentment and U.S. military-induced hatred was displayed in minor public altercations which led to subsequent incarceration. He was then 19, and little did he know that he would soon fall victim to one of the most inhumane practices in the history of experimental medicine — lobotomy.

Lobotomy, or psychosurgery as it is sometimes called, is a term for a highly specialized form of brain surgery in which an incision is made into the brain (into the frontal lobes) to sever nerve fibers for the "relief" of some mental disorders. This is the area of the brain which is responsible for emotion, learning, thinking, and sense perception.

The altercation that caused lobotomy to be performed on Lou came in the fall of 1976 in an incident in which he violated his parole. To avoid being sent to prison he asked to be committed to the psychiatric ward of the American Veterans Administration Hospital in Menlo Park, California.

While under observation he was visited by a group known as "Mission: Possible" to aid in rehabilitative functions that his probation officer would not provoke. After a week or so, Lou was allowed to return home on the weekend to visit with his family. While home he complained repeatedly to his mother of leg, arm, jaw, and lower abdominal pains.

Later that month while at home, he also had a very high fever, accompanied by the same pains.

On approximately October 9, 1976, Lou's doctor called and asked for parental consent to perform a spinal tap.

The doctor then requested permission for an experimental brain operation. Lou's mother told him that the matter needed to be discussed with other family members. The doctor did state, though, that if Lou recovered he would live as a vegetable.

It must be understood clearly that Mrs. Wallace at no time gave either written or verbal permission for the Veterans Hospital to perform this "experimental brain operation" and was shocked to find him already in surgery when she got down to the hospital minutes later!

After the operation, Lou remembered no one and referred to his mother as "you." There was no follow-up by psychiatrists or

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Handicapped Rally In S.F., Washington - Sign 504 NOW!

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

abled people, who feel betrayed by campaign promises, when she commented that she was "ashamed I helped Carter get elected."

She also accused Califano of being "arrogant, obstinate and absolutely inhumane" in his refusal to meet with the delegation.

(Califano has said he would sign the 504 regulations in early May, but the ACCD has charged he will water them down first, diluting their impact.)

Meanwhile, spirits were raised at the San Francisco occupation last Friday evening at an impromptu press conference convened by attorney Peter Coppleman, an attorney for the protestors, who had just returned from Washington.

Coppleman drew rousing cheers from a crowd of handicapped spectators when he remarked that California senior Senator Alan Cranston, after talking with the delegation, circulated a petition in the Senate urging Califano to issue "tough, effective [504] regulations immediately." Twenty-eight Senators signed the petition, Coppleman reported.

(See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for exclusive coverage of the inspiring and powerful Washington and San Francisco handicapped protests.)





Attorney PETER COPPELMAN (above) and handicapped protester.



Progressive Left Alliance candidates in U.C. Berkeley student elections are (left to right), GALE SIMMONS, AUSTIN ALLEN and SHARON MATHIS.

PROGRESSIVE BLACKS SEEK ELECTION TO U.C. BERKELEY STUDENT SENATE

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Three progressive Black students, Gale Simmons, Sharon Mathis and Black Panther Party member Austin Allen, are fighting to break through the traditional racism on campus here to win positions on the student senate at the University of California at Berkeley.

The elections will be held on April 27, 28 and 29.

Running on a Black Board slate within the broad-based Left Alliance, Simmons, 18, Mathis, 32, and Allen, 26, have focused their campaign on student issues, particularly those affecting Black students.

Following, in a short analysis specially prepared for THE BLACK PANTHER, Ms. Gale Simmons explains the issues at stake:

The problems faced by U.C. Berkeley students are but reflections of problems faced by the Black community. Supporting the struggle against the racist regime in South Africa, defending affirmative action programs, stopping more financial aid cutbacks and fighting the racism and oppression perpetuated by the university against Blacks and the oppressed community are some of the issues which concern students.

The Associate Students University of California (ASUC) Senate is a student organization which has direct power in decision-making concerning the issues which are relevant to Blacks as well as all Third World people.

The Senate is composed of 30 registered students which controls over $1.8 million in funds. Presently, the Senate has only Black member — underrepresenting a Black constituency of 800 students, not including community ties.

This spring quarter marks the beginning of ASUC elections for the Senate, an opportunity for Blacks to gain control in matters which directly determine their survival at U.C. Berkeley. Not only the students are affected through ASUC Senate, but the community as a whole, through community projects such as Free Legal Aid and Education and the Free Clinic. These projects are threatened if the reactionary, racist students (the United Campus Alliance) gets into office.

In opposition to these students is the Left Alliance, a progressive political party. Three of the group's Black members are Gale Simmons, Austin Allen and Sharon Mathis. These students support progressive issues such as childcare, minority special admissions, affirmative action, more money for community projects and university investments out of South Africa.

These three students need the support of the community and the student body in their struggle against suppression of Blacks and the oppressed community.☐

Black Studies Face Severe Cutbacks

(Boston, Mass.) - For over 10 years Blacks have staunchly defended Afro-American Studies programs begrudgingly set up by university administrations. Now they must overcome a new problem — attacks on the minority enrollments that are the backbone of such programs.

Ever since they were ushered in by waves of campus uprisings, Afro-American Studies programs have faced relentless opposition. They have received insufficient funding, have been attacked as "intellectually invalid," have been subjected to political firings, and have purposefully been relegated to vague, interdisciplinary formats.



Black students and Black Studies programs are being systematically eliminated from colleges and universities.

HAVE NOT SURVIVED

Nevertheless, Afro-American Studies programs have not only survived but have spread: over 180 colleges and universities have such programs. In 1972, almost 50 per cent of the 2,578 colleges and universities in the U.S. offered at least one Black Studies course, according to the American Council on Education.

Even as liberal university administrators agreed to the demands of militant Black students at schools like San Francisco State, Cornell, and Harvard, their commitment has been ambiguous at best.

"In 1968-69, many colleges set up sham programs called 'Black

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EVEN IF "EXCESSIVE"

U.S. Supreme Court O.K.'s Public School Spankings

(Washington, D.C.) - The U.S. Supreme Court ruled last week that the spanking of schoolchildren by teachers or other school officials does not violate the Constitution's Eighth Amendment ban against cruel and unusual punishment, even if the spanking is severe, "excessive" and medically damaging.

The Court also ruled in its five to four decision, that a student has no Constitutional right to have an informal hearing before the spanking on whether the punishment is justified, reports the *New York Times*.

The Court's ruling will not affect areas such as New York City or the state of New Jersey which currently bar physical punishment in their public schools.

As justification for its decision, the Court cited the "prevalent common law" that teachers may impose reasonable but not excessive" force to discipline children; and, to the extent that the



High court ruling will legalize teacher abuse of Black and poor children.

force is "unreasonable," school officials almost everywhere are subject to possible criminal or civil liability.

The dissenting opinion maintained that it may be impossible to sue school officials successfully in some areas (for example, if the official can be shown to have acted in "good faith"). The dissenting opinion also noted that "the infliction of pain is final and irreparable; it cannot be undone in a subsequent proceeding."

Justices Thurgood Marshall, William Brennan, John Paul Stevens and Byron White formed the dissenting opinion. In the majority, and thus imposing their traditionalist views, were Justices Lewis Powell, Harry Blackmun, Potter Stewart, William Rehnquist and Chief Justice Warren Burger.☐



". . .The irony of the plight of the Negro," says famed author Richard Wright, "is that he is doomed to live in isolation. . ."

Storms Rolling In His Soul

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

No; for I, too share, these faults of character! And I really do not think that America, adolescent and cocksure, a stranger to suffering and travail, an enemy of passion and sacrifice, is ready to probe into its most fundamental beliefs.

(I know that not race alone, not color alone, but the daily values that give meaning to life stood between me and those White girls with whom I worked. Their constant outward-looking, their mania for radios, cars, and a thousand other trinkets made them dream and fix their eyes upon the trash of life, made it impossible for them to learn a language which could have taught them to speak of what was in their or others' hearts. The words of their souls were the syllables of popular songs.)

(The essence of the irony of the plight of the Negro in America, to me, is that he is doomed to live in isolation while those who condemn him seek the basest goals of any people on the face of the earth. Perhaps it would be possible for the Negro to become reconciled to his plight if he could be made to believe that his sufferings were for some remote, high, sacrifical end; but sharing the culture that condemns him, and seeing that a lust for trash is what blinds the nation to his claims, is what sets storms to rolling in his soul.)☐

Psychosurgery

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

other rehabilatory people in the Veterans hospital and Lou was allowed to wander around and do whatever he wanted to.

"I was very ignorant to what was happening to my son and amazed at the post operative treatment he was receiving. I found him sitting by the door one day beating his head against the wall and muttering incoherent language and I began to cry."

Lou was obviously in pain and still no one had seen him or evaluated him since the operation. "A week before Thanksgiving the doctor told me that another operation was required to replace a bone in a section of the skull around the brain," Mrs. Wallace said. "He said this in front of Lou and Lou responded by saying, 'No, no, not again! while pleading, 'They killed me. I died."

Today, Lou lives as a vegetable unable to pronounce his own name or communicate with his family. A caseworker from the clinic used to pay occasional visits to the Wallace home in an effort to pacify and console them, while subtly discouraging any legal actions against the hospital.

(We thank *Black Thoughts* newspaper for this article. See next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER for more on this story.)☐

Poverty Of Rural Southern Blacks—"Unfinished Business"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

obvious to anyone who has lived in the region. Despite the South's economic boom (for White industrialists) close to half of the nation's poor still live in the South.

The rural South, the two-year study "revealed," has more bad housing, more illness and more illiteracy than any other part of the country. To compound this, these conditions are steadily worsening with the so-called "War on Poverty" stalemated long ago due to serious cutbacks.

Economic development is severely hampered by the fact that few, if any, industries will move into rural areas with large Black populations, reports the *Christian Science Monitor*. Despite the excuses given by corporations that the labor force is unskilled in these areas without any job training programs, racism is the underlying cause for this situation.

Charles Bannerman, a member of the Task Force, noted that Southern Black farmers have no representation or political leverage in the nation's capital and receive very little help in maintaining their productive status in society.

"Who speaks for rural Black people?," said Bannerman. "Farming is the most common minority business in the United States," he went on. "Even though Blacks have lost close to 400,000 acres of land in the last 10 to 15 years, their farms have assets greater than all Black banks and insurance companies combined.



Impoverished Black family in the South.

"We have all sorts of equal opportunity programs," he said, "yet you can't name me one program sponsored by the federal government that help minorities stay in farming."

Lamond Godwin, another member of the group, concurred by saying, "In the recent past, federal rural policy has been nothing more than commercial agriculture policy, which has benefited the large farmers. We have systematically neglected the needs of small farmers and disadvantaged people, particularly rural Blacks in the South.

"The basic conclusion that we draw from this study," Godwin continued, "is that virtually all of the growth which has occurred in the South has produced benefits for White Southerners. Urban Whites — and, to a large extent, rural Whites — have about closed the economic gap between them and Northern and Western Whites. Rural Black have made nowhere near as much progress."☐

BEHIND THE WALLS

Susanville Officials Demoted

(Sacramento, Calif.) - In one of the severest disciplinary actions ever taken here against state prison administrators, Clem Rice, the acting superintendent at Susanville prison last February during a work strike by prisoners and Associate Superintendent Charles Townsend were recently demoted for their brutal suppression of the prisoners' nonviolent action. The demotion of the two Susanville officials to prison program administrators follows a recent official report condemning the attack, citing an "unnecessary" fusillade of 117 shots fired over the prisoners' dormitories.

Life Without Parole

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A bill to impose life imprisonment without possibility of parole as an alternative to restoring the death penalty for certain murders was narrowly defeated last week by the state senate here. A 20-17 vote was one short of the 21 needed for passage. Opponents of the bill called it a "piece of trash" and a "joke" that was designed to confuse the issue and make it harder to pass a measure to bring back capital punishment. The legislature's upper house has already passed a measure calling for the death penalty for 16 specified types of first-degree murder. The state assembly's Criminal Justice Committee, however, is holding up the bill for discussion of possible amendments. Governor Brown has promised to veto any bill restoring the death penalty.

San Quentin Lock-Up

(Tamal, Calif.) - The first lockdown in two years was ordered at San Quentin last week after the brutal slaying of a Black inmate by two White inmates. Garland B. Berry, 29, was murdered by two unnamed White assailants, one of whom has been linked to the White-supremacist Aryan Brothers prison group. Berry had stab wounds in the back, chest, face, legs and arms. Over 1,600 of San Quentin's 2,100 prisoners were ordered "locked down" in their cells after the slaying and a later fist fight between a Black and a White inmate in the prison's north cell block.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"The Penal Colony"

As we continue with the chapter, "The Penal Colony," from Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton discusses the assassinations of Southern California Chapter BPP leaders Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter and John Huggins on January 17, 1969, at UCLA, and the Party's contradictions with Ron Karenga's reactionary U.S. organization.*

My family sustained me. I needed their warmth and the news they brought from the outside. Except for mealtimes, I was not permitted to talk with other prisoners, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* is a limited source of information. Rehabilitation never offered mental health, just the reverse. It involved communication only with the staff, who are not worth any contact at all. To listen to their philosophy or accept their outlook will destroy you.

One piece of tragic news reached me in bits and pieces. Early in 1969 — January — when I had been in prison for about four months, two worthy Los Angeles comrades, John Huggins and Alprentice "Bunchy" Carter, were assassinated on the UCLA campus by members of Ron Karenga's organization, U.S.

FIRST MET

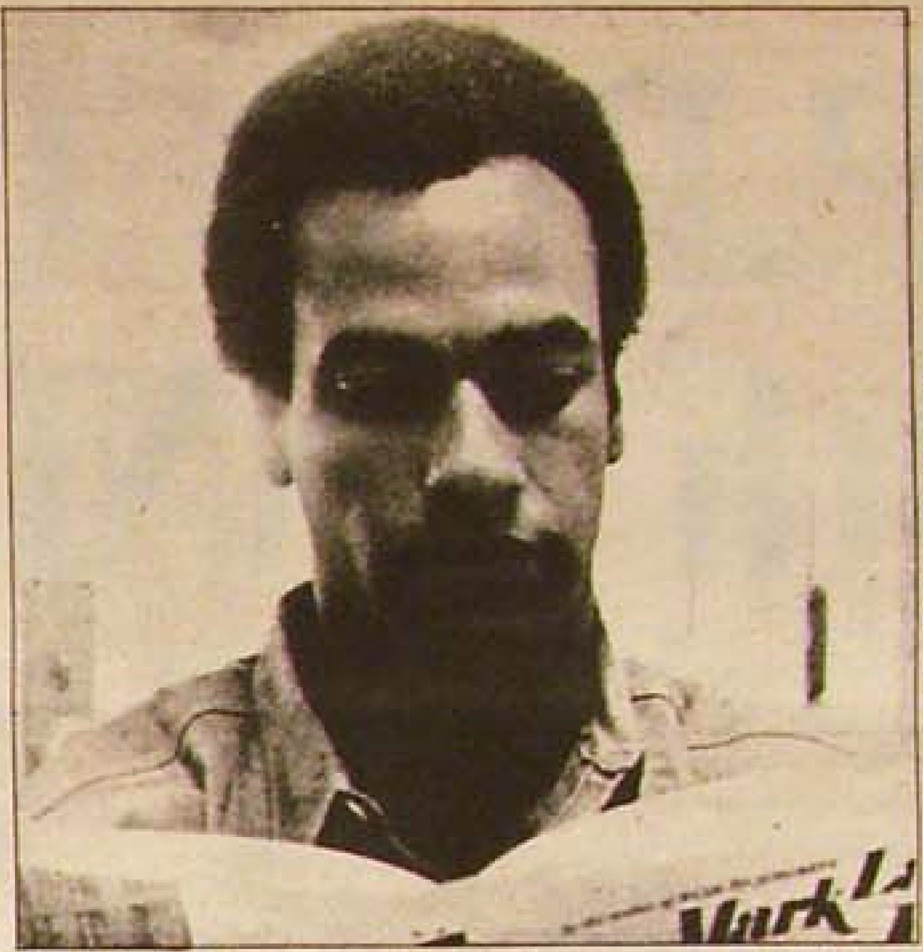
I had first met Karenga when I was involved in the Afro-American Association at Oakland City College. He later went to Los Angeles to establish his own cultural nationalist group, which was, for a while, quite successful, largely because the Los Angeles Police Department supported him in many of his ventures.

Mayor Yorty even used the group as a show of progressivism. U.S. was in fact an agency to keep the Black community under control; courses in Swahili and a kind of cultist philosophy were offered. Advertised as a program to free Blacks, Karenga's U.S. in fact exploited them.

The Black Panthers were a real threat to Karenga's game. Karenga was afraid of the Party because we were not cultists but grassroots organizers, and we had begun to attract people that he wanted in his organization. However, he had the support of Los Angeles' power structure, which he supported, even to the extent of all but endorsing Mayor Samuel Yorty over his Black opponent, William Bradley, in the 1969 primary for mayor.

Our serious problems with Karenga had begun in February, 1968, while I was in Alameda County Jail awaiting trial and the Party was organizing rallies in Oakland and Los Angeles to raise funds for my legal defense. In an effort to unite with as many groups as possible and create a solid front, we had organized the Los Angeles rally through the Black Congress, a coalition of Black groups in the area. Karenga's group was a part of the Black Congress.

The Oakland rally took place on February 17, my birthday. Stokely Carmichael, H. Rap Brown, City Councilman Ron Dellums, Charles Garry, Bobby Seale, Eldridge Cleaver, and others participated. It was a successful event. The Los Angeles rally was scheduled for the Sports Arena the next day, with many of the same people on the platform plus several leaders of organizations in the Black Congress.



HUEY P. NEWTON studying while incarcerated at California Penal Colony in San Luis Obispo on false charges of killing an Oakland cop.

When the planning party for the Black Panthers arrived shortly before the rally, they found that Karenga had co-opted the event particularly by having the Los Angeles Police Department provide security. Cops were everywhere, inside and out. The Central Committee called Karenga immediately and told him that the Black Panthers were not coming into the auditorium unless the police left.

A lot of Black people had come down from the Bay Area, and if something went wrong and they found out why the Black Panthers refused to show up, Karenga would have lost even more of his credibility. So he persuaded the police to leave the building, and the rally came off successfully.

We had agreed that a portion of the money contributed would go to members of the Black Congress to cover their expenses, and the rest to my defense fund, but when it was all over, despite several calls to Karenga to discuss the funds, the Black Panthers never got anything in Los Angeles for my defense — the reason people had come in the first place — and the Black Congress was jived, too.

Less than a year later, Bunchy and John were killed at a meeting of the UCLA Black Students Union on the Los Angeles campus. The meeting was held to discuss the appointment of a director for the Black Students program at UCLA. Karenga had been trying to run the whole show, and a number of Black Panthers, including Bunchy and John — who were in the program — went to the meeting to offer some opposition. A group of Karenga's followers was there. When the Black Panthers were having lunch in the student cafeteria, Karenga's men sneaked up on Bunchy and John and assassinated them.

When the news of this reached me in prison, I realized that all Black Panthers were marked men. The assassination had started with the murder of Little Bobby Hutton by the Oakland police. When the Chicago police killed Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, many people throughout the country began to suspect that there was a national police conspiracy to wipe us out, and each new attack on the brothers confirmed this suspicion.

This homocidal campaign caused my spirits to sink. It is very difficult to take the loss of valuable comrades and personal friends.

TO BE CONTINUED

THE COMMITTEE FOR

JUSTICE

FOR

HUEY P. NEWTON

AND THE

BLACK PANTHER PARTY



THE COMMITTEE FOR JUSTICE IS CALLING FOR NATIONWIDE SUPPORT FOR THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY'S LAWSUIT AGAINST THE FBI AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR REPRESSION AGAINST THE PARTY. THIS CRUCIAL LAWSUIT SEEKS TO REDRESS PAST WRONGS, AND TO EXPOSE AND STOP THE CONTINUING GOVERNMENT HARASSMENT.

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B.P.P. CELEBRATES 10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLACK PANTHER NEWSPAPER



HUEY P. NEWTON, founder and leader of the Black Panther Party, circulates THE BLACK PANTHER in the community.

"A newspaper is the voice of a party, and the voice of THE PANTHER must be heard throughout the land."
— Huey P. Newton, Black Panther Party

". . .Forge simple words
that even the children can
understand
words which enter
every house
like the wind
and fall
like red hot embers
on our people's souls. . ."
—Jorge Rebelo, FRELIMO

(Oakland, Calif.) - Ten years agao, on April 25, 1967, the first issue of THE BLACK PANTHER hit the streets of America. That first issue, really an expanded leaflet, a four-page mimeographed document, both asked the bold and provocative question, "Why was Denzil Dowell Killed?" (a young Black man from Richmond, California, murdered in cold blood by that city's police), and proposed a concrete form of political action for the community to engage in.

Thus, THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper, the official political organ of the Black Panther Party, was born, and down through the years, it has remained rock firm on the principles expressed in that first issue — to inform, educate and heighten the awareness of Black and oppressed communities; to interpret the often confusing events around us from a Black perspective; and to mobilize people around their interests and concerns in order that we all, a truly human movement of the disenfranchised and dispossessed, might move forward with dignity and courage.

On Sunday, May 1, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of THE BLACK PANTHER, the Black Panther Party invites the community to attend a special celebration honoring the survival of the newspaper.

Held at the Oakland Community Learning Center, from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m., the event is sponsored by a prestigious list of individuals, including: Father Eugene Boyle; Robert McAfee Brown; Dave Dellinger; Congressman Ron Dellums; Donald Freed; Dr. Carlton Goodlett; David Harris; Belvie Rooks; Annette Rubenstein; Dr. Philip Shapiro; Mrs. Mattie Shepherd; Pastor J. Alfred Smith; Helen and Morton Sobel; Ida Strickland; Doren Weinberg; and, of course, the staff of THE BLACK PANTHER *Intercommunal News Service.*

Speakers for the program are: Tirivafi Kangai, chief representative for the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in North and South America; Charles Garry, chief counsel for the Black Panther Party; Michael Martin, editor of the *California Voice*; Wes Moore, news director for KDIA Radio; Steve Talbot, news director for *Internews*; John George, a member of the Alameda County Board of Supervisors; and Percy Steele, executive director of the Bay Area Urban League. A champagne reception will follow the program.

Since that first issue 10 years ago, THE BLACK PANTHER has been victimized by a concerted federal government conspiracy to sabotage the newspaper and stifle its circulation.

Indeed, this conspiracy is cited and summarized in the Party's historic $100 million lawsuit against the FBI, IRS, CIA, and other federal government agencies in this way:

"Plaintiff [Black Panther] Party publishes and distributes THE BLACK PANTHER, a weekly newspaper with a national circulation. Defendants and their agents [present and former federal government officials] have sought to suppress the publication and distribution of this newspaper by sabotaging its offices, destroying numerous shipments of the paper, vandalizing racks carrying the paper, instigating arrests of street vendors of the newspaper, and pressuring commercial airliners that transport the paper nationally to charge a higher rate than that normally charged other organizations shipping similar printed matter. Defendants and their agents also persuaded the Postal Service to charge the Party a higher postal rate for mailing paid subscriptions than what is normally afforded similar publications. Defendant IRS officials and their agents served summonses on banks seeking information about the Party and its paper for the purpose of destroying the publication and circulation of THE BLACK PANTHER."

Evidence on the validity of these assertions is contained, most vividly, in a recently-released FBI memorandum authored by that Bureau's late director, J. Edgar Hoover:

"THE BLACK PANTHER is one of the most effective propaganda operations of the Black Panther Party.

"Distribution of this newspaper is increasing at a regular rate thereby influencing a greater number of individuals in the United States along Black extremist lines.

"Each recipient [FBI offices across the country] must submit by 6/5/70 proposed counterintelligence measures which will hinder the vicious propaganda being spread by the BPP."

Thus, the late FBI czar himself laid out the *COINTELPRO plan to destroy THE BLACK* PANTHER. The plan would not succeed.

Certainly, however, there were setbacks, and one of the most tragic losses of the Black Panther Party in the struggle against the federal police and its agents to maintain the distribution of THE BLACK PANTHER was the brutal assassination of Distribution/Circulation Manager Samuel Napier in New York City on April 17, 1971. Through his boundless enthusiasm and dedication to revolutionary principles, Sam became the mainstay in the circulation of the paper. His favorite saying, "Circulate to Educate. Educate to Liberate," still touches the hearts of those who knew and loved him.

Of course, too, there were other losses: the 1969 murder of Walter "Toure" Pope, the circulation manager of the Southern California BPP Chapter, who raised the circulation of the newspaper from 1,500 to 7,000 weekly in just a few months; the 1970 arson of the San Francisco warehouse that stored historic back issues of THE BLACK PANTHER; and other sundry attempts at sabotage and destruction, including illegal grand jury probes, too numerous to mention.

Yet, the government failed miserably to suppress "the voice of THE PANTHER." In the past 10 years our newspaper, like the Party itself, has grown and developed, and continues to do so. The reasons for this are, on the whole, a tribute to the Black Panther Party's relationship to the community — a relationship forged by serving the people, as THE BLACK PANTHER and other Party Survival Programs attempt to do, body and soul.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

Eulogy For Sam Napier



"There is very much in my heart today. And I have very few words to express it. Samuel L. Napier was one of the first brothers to join the Black Panther Party, and therefore he is a veteran of the struggle. He had always been attached to distribution of our paper, the Black Panther paper, which is the life of the Party. The voice of the people. Those who would cut off Samuel Napier would cut off the voice of the people. But because the voice is manifested in all of us, collectively, the voice will go on.

"Death comes to all of us, but it varies in its significance. To die for the reactionaries, the racists, the capitalists is lighter than a feather. But to die in the service for the people is heavier than any mountain and deeper than any sea. Samuel's death is very significant. He will live on in spirit because we will make sure that we will advance the struggle. And we will cry for those who are living because we are in very bad shape. Samuel has now put down his burden; and it will be very heavy for us because he carried the burden for thousands. HE was an extremely hard worker. We won't be able to replace him. No. We can only fill in the ranks with a hundred, with a thousand men.

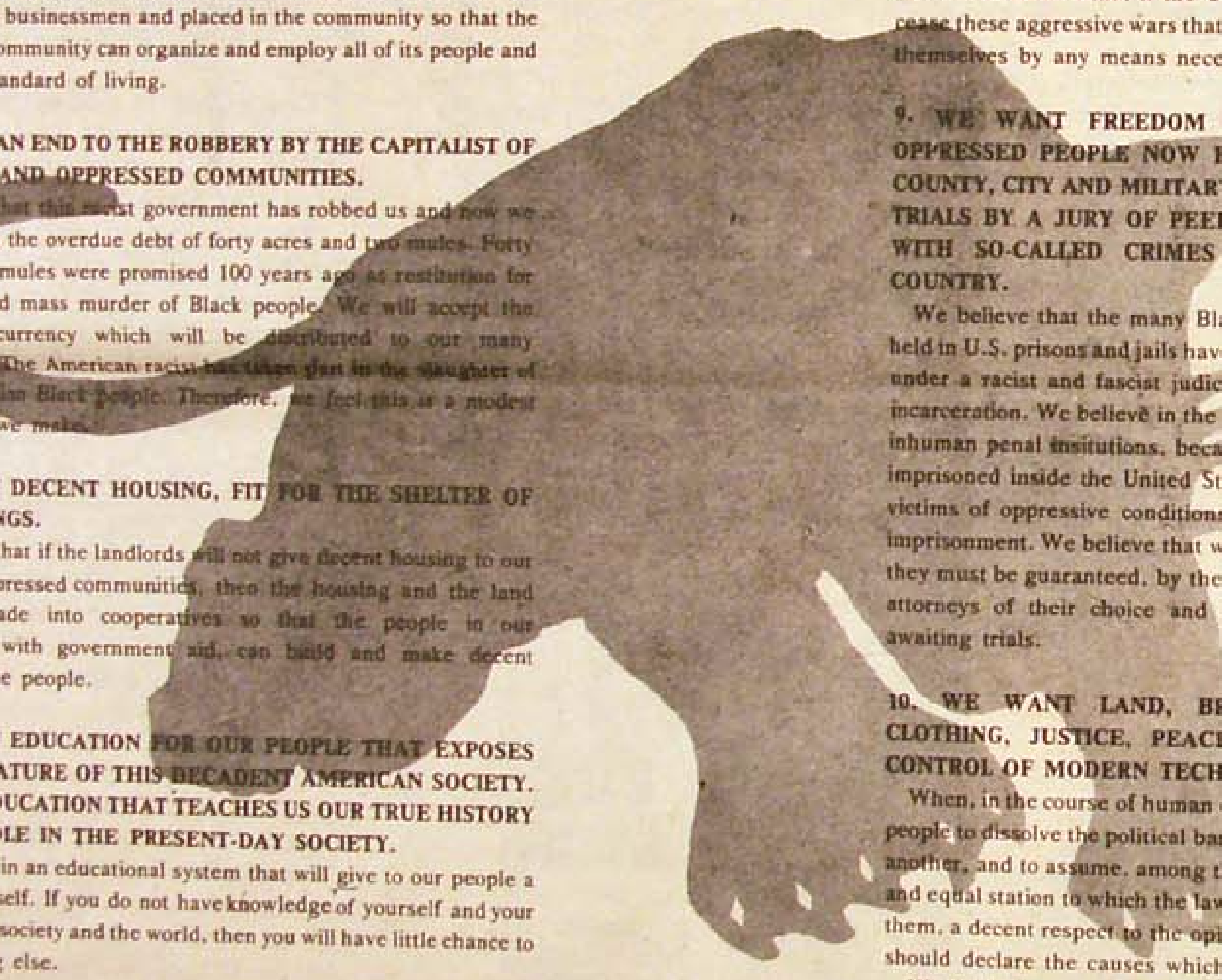
"Samuel Napier was a servant of the people; he gave the supreme gift to the people. So, therefore, Samuel Napier was the Supreme Servant of the people."

— Eulogy Delivered by Huey P. Newton at the Funeral of Samuel Napier April 24, 1971

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE



1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.



Zimbabwean freedom fighter.

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Kangai: Zimbabwe Struggle Intensifies

Below, we present Part 2 of an interview with Tirivafi Kangai, newly appointed chief representative of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in North and South America. Comrade Kangai continues with his discussion of the intensified armed struggle against the Ian Smith regime of Rhodesia.

PART 2

QUESTION: What kind of conditions would have to exist in Zimbabwe so that free elections could be held?

KANGAI: The Ian Smith regime has been harassing our people. There is no way we can trust them. We are saying that when we are in control, we can supervise our own independent elections or referendum, not organized or supervised by Smith. Of course, politically, it's well known internationally that if you're going to have real power, you're going to have to change the institutions, the police and the military.

You see, in Africa, a number of countries got their independence, but they simply inherited the colonial army and police. Within a short time, those political leaders were deposed, and the colonial armies came into power. Most of Africa now is under military juntas, colonial armies and police who can overthrow politicians and take power.

In our case, our guerrillas are also politicians; they are not just fighters. They show the people they are different from the colonial army. We want to overthrow Ian Smith, his military police and security forces. Then, when we are in control, when we

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

ZAIRE REBELLION

PYGMIES JOIN 1,500 MOROCCANS IN PUSH TO PROP UP SHAKEY MOBUTU REGIME

(Kinshasha, Zaire) - The embattled regime of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko last week deployed an estimated 150-300 Pygmies from northern Zaire to fight with 1,500 imported Moroccan troops against Katanganese rebels in Shaba Province seeking the overthrow of the corrupt pro-Western government.

In other developments in Zaire last week;

•The U.S. rejected a request by Mobutu that his armed forces be supplied with $60,000 worth of Coca-Cola as part of the $13 million in "nonlethal" American military aid being supplied to the Zairean government; and

•Three Moroccan soldiers were executed by their fellow troops for the rape of a Zairean woman and the murder of two children.

The Zairean Pygmies, whose average height is less than five feet tall, were described by a government spokesperson as "elite bowman" who live mainly in the dense Ituni Forest of northern Zaire. Pygmies are hunters and fishermen skilled with blow darts and arrows. The Zairean press praised them as "excellent bowmen" and "formidably efficient" fighters.

A government spokesperson said that the Pygmies and government troops had surrounded the important rail town of Mutshatsha, former military headquarters of the Mobutu forces, which fell under the control of the Katanganese rebels, known as the Congolese Liberation Front (FNLC), on March 27. It was not clear how many Pygmies were involved in the government's Shaba offensive nor how far the forces were from Mutshatsha.



General NATHANIEL M'BUMBA, leader of Zairean rebel army, gets warm welcome from villagers. Pgymy tribesmen (right) were recently recruited by CIA puppet Mobutu.



Later in the week, a communique issued by the government claimed that Zairean, Moroccan and Pygmy forces had recaptured Kapenga, the FNLC's northernmost holding 260 miles northwest of the important copper mining center of Kolwezi and 35 miles from the Angolan border.

Mobutu has barred reporters from Shaba Province since fighting began there nearly two months ago, and there was no immediate confirmation concerning the status of Kapenga.

"Things must go better with Coke," a stunned Carter administration official said in confirming that "Mobutu has been asking us for a lot of Coke." One theory advanced concerning the large request for the popular American soft drink was that "maybe Mobutu wants to drown the enemy in Coke."

Despite the administration's rejection of his request, Mobutu said that he was willing to spend $60,000 of his defense funds to purchase the Coca-Cola.

In other events in Zaire last week, two alleged FNLC rebels, captured by Mobutu troops, were paraded before a taunting crowd of some 60,000 students and government employees at a rally held in the May 1st Stadium here. The wounded men, Yava Kapenda, 28, and Benoit Nzabi, 20 were forced to stand at attention under a 100-degree burning hot sun while Mobutu lashed out at what he termed intervention in Zaire.

Mobutu met last week with Ugandan President Idi Amin who visited here to get "first class information" on the Shaba conflict. Prior to his return home, Amin said that he was prepared to send Ugandan troops to assist Mobutu, the *Associated Press* reported.

THE BLACK PANTHER
INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
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SERIOUS HEALTH AND HOUSING PROBLEMS ON PALM ISLAND

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES FIGHT EXTINCTION

(Townsville, Australia) — The Aborigine population of Australia has long been the victim of White racism since its lands were taken over by European settlers, creating such genocidal conditions as those found on Palm Island.

Alana Doolan, an Aboriginal spokesperson, is leading a protest against the Palm Island Community Council for its neglect of the impoverished conditions faced by the area's native residents, reports the *Black News Service*.

In an interview, Doolan, asked about the inactivity of the Council, said, "If the people on the island (especially the children) are not suffering any major illnesses, then why is it that:

•"Ninety-seven per cent of the children suffer from perforated eardrums;

•"Seventy-eight per cent of the children suffer with discharging ears;

•"The majority of the children suffer from recurring diseases such as gastroenteritis;

•"The majority of the people suffer from trachoma;and

•"Seventy-five per cent of the children on the island suffer from mild malnutrition."

In blasting the Council, Doolan said, "I speak not as a politican, nor as an ignorant Black woman, but as a mother and former resident of Palm Island. I was born and bred there until we were 'kicked' off the island some years ago for standing up for our rights.

"I would like to add," she went on, "that one of the major factors contributing to bad health among Black people in this country is substandard housing...

"There is little or sometimes no plumbing," Doolan continued, "improper sanitation and sewerage, and lack of hot running water.

"An entire household," she explained, "where people are living in extremely overcrowded conditions creates cross-infection and mass infection, which spread throughout the household and then eventually throughout the whole community."

A brief history of Palm Island reveals that in 1918 the population was severely reduced due to diseases "introduced" by White settlers. Later, farming was introduced, but in the 1930s there were huge clearances of Aborigine tribal grounds for agricultural cultivation. This brought on

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22





Australian Aborigines are fighting to prevent their extinction by an oppressive White culture.

500 YEARS OF EXPLOITATION

Indios Of Brazil Face Genocide

By Armado Guerrira

This week, we present Part 2 of an in-depth article on the genocide and exploitation suffered by the Indio people of Brazil, South America's largest country, which has come under widespread criticism for violating the human rights of the Brazilian people.

Last week, author Armado Guerrira discussed the trading post agents ("sertanistas") of FUNAI ("Fundacao Nacional do Indio"), who forcibly transfer Indios to reservations. This week's excerpt continues to describe the activities of the sertanistas as well as federal and municipal expansion on Indio lands.

PART 2

Some sertanistas mismanage the few reservations, commercial farms and forests. Malversation of tribal incomes, 45 per cent of which legally must be used for tribal improvement, naturally follow.

FUNAI health and education budgets for Indios have continually decreased, while 44 per cent of FUNAI's budget for salaries continually increases in absolute value as the bureaucracy of highly-paid, white-collar functionaries double to fill seven floors of a federal building in Brazil's pork-barrel capital, Brasilia.

FUNAI is directly responsible to the federal Ministry of Interior.

Poorly paid agents of INCRA (Instituto Nacional de Colonizacao e Reforma) transfer poor, settler applicants ("colonos") to federal land adjacent to and often extending into reservations, poorly demarcated, protected or falsely certified by FUNAI.

Unavoidably, colonos invade and illegally occupy Indio land as squatters ("posseiros"). INCRA then issues identification cards of residence ("cartaos") to posseiros whom they encourage to act like legal owners. Posseiros frequently sell out to better off, middle landowners who also have to pay a corruption fee to INCRA agents who certify the purchase. INCRA, which "legally" cannot authorize any possession, occupation, or sale of Indio land, is directly responsible to the federal Ministry of Agriculture.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Ethiopia

In a move against Western imperialism, the military government of Ethiopia announced on April 24 that it was closing the consulates of the U.S. and five other countries in Eritrea. A spokesperson for the foreign ministry said that in addition to the U.S., the Italian and Sudanese consulates and the honorary consulates of Belgium, France and Great Britain would also be closed. The order came a day after the ruling Ethiopian military council closed four other U.S. facilities in Ethiopia, declaring that their existence contradicted the ideology of the Ethiopian socialist revolution and its nonaligned foreign policy.

government radio announced that the U.S. Information Service Center, the Military Assistance Advisory Group Program and the Naval Medical Research Center, all in Addis Ababa, and the Kagnew radio communications center in Asmara had been ordered to close within four days.

Rhodesia

A proposal by the U.S. and Great Britain to create a special fund to pay off White settlers in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) during the transition period to Black majority rule received a cool reception in Congress last week. *Reuters* news agency reported that several members of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid told State Department officials at a hearing that they would not approve any U.S. contributions to the fund unless the Carter administration could show how they would help bring about a settlement of the Rhodesian conflict. An official of the Agency for International Development (AID) told the Subcommittee that the fund was designed to provide economic opportunities, more education and training for Zimbabweans (Black Rhodesians) and to maintain confidence in the country's economy among Whites.

South Africa

Sharp fluctuations in the international price of gold have caused serious economic problems for the White apartheid government of South Africa, the *Los Angeles Times* reports. As a result, foreign investors are reducing their investments in South Africa.



Eritrean woman liberation fighter.

VICTORIES MOUNT

Rival Eritrean Groups Meet To Form United Front

(Khartoum, Sudan) - Two rival groups fighting for the independence of Eritrea — the Eritrean Popular Liberation Forces (EPLF) and the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) — opened formal discussions last week to resolve their political differences and form a united front, the *Los Angeles Times* reports.

Meanwhile, the foreign mission of EPLF, based in Rome, reported the capture of Nacfa, the capital of Eritrea's northeastern province of Sahel, and the temporary capital of Af-Abek from enemy forces of the Ethiopian government.

(Last weekend, the progressive Ethiopian military government announced that it had ordered five U.S. military installations to close within the week. See Africa in Focus column, page 18.)

Talks between the EPLF — whose members comprise the majority of the 30,000 Eritrean guerrillas fighting against the Ethiopian government — and the ELF were held at an undisclosed location in Eritrea. Sources here said that the division between the two groups is based largely on feuding between leaders rather than on differences over strategy and ideology.

"Our bickering has cost us dearly," the *Times* quoted a "highly placed" Eritrean as saying. "But I think everyone realizes if we get together and work out our differences, military victory is clearly within our grasp."

Western diplomatic sources concede that Eritrean freedom fighters control 80 per cent of the countryside and at night have access to Asmara, stronghold of the Ethiopian army. □

MARTIAL LAW IMPOSED IN PAKISTAN'S FOUR LARGEST CITIES—POLITICAL VIOLENCE CONTINUES

(Islamabad, Pakistan) - Forty-eight leading opposition politicians were jailed here last Sunday by the embattled government of Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Meanwhile, the country's parliament was scheduled to convene on April 26 in an effort to halt the bloody nationwide political violence that has claimed over 200 lives since Bhutto was re-elected in a hotly contested election on March 7.

The Bhutto government continued to impose martial law in four of the country's largest cities — Hyderabad, Karachi, Lahote and Lyallpur — forcing 10 million of Pakistan's 75 million people to remain in their homes except for a few hours a day. A massive workers' strike paralyzed Karachi, Pakistan's largest city.

P.N.A.

The majority of the leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), the coalition that opposes the Bhutto government, are already in jail, and last Sunday's arrests included those of acting PNA chief Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and other second-echelon leaders in major cities, the *Associated Press* reported.

Pir Pagaro, a PNA leader from southern Sind province, was immediately named as new acting head of the Alliance.

The PNA has called a march on the National Assembly here on Saturday, April 30, to press its demands that Bhutto and other members of his ruling Pakistan People's Party (PPP) resign. Violence erupted in the country following the March 7 national elections in which the 49-year-old Bhutto and his PPP won 155 sets and the PNA 33. The PNA maintains that the PPP rigged the elections through massive vote fraud.



Pakistanis demonstrate against repressive Bhutto regime.

"It is quite evident that at least 95 per cent of the population is against Mr. Bhutto and his unrepresentative government," said Maudoodi, one of the opposition leaders who has not been jailed, in commenting on the martial law declared in Hyderabad, Karachi, Lahote and Lyall-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

VORSTER "TOTALLY IGNORANT OF THE NATIVES"

Reactionary Whites Seek To Maintain Apartheid In South Africa

(Pretoria, South Africa) - *"When the Boer told the native, 'You can't have social and political rights here, this is our land,' he understood it. But now, with Vorster (South African "prime minister") telling him, 'You can go into the hotels, you can buy your home,' the native is saying, 'Ah, it was my land all along. You've been cheating me all these years.' It's only a short step from there to all this agitation."*





Scenes from apartheid South Africa.

So spoke Johannes Albertus Hertzog, former member of the South African Cabinet and founder of the small, extremist reactionary party known as the Reformed National Party (RFN), in a recent interview with the *New York Times*. In Hertzog's view, Vorster is too "liberal" with "the natives," as the 76-year-old former government minister calls South Africa's 18.6 million Black people, known as Azanians.

Hertzog served in the government of the apartheid state for 10 years, two of them under Vorster, who dismissed him in 1968 for his conservative views. Hertzog, who broke away from the ruling National Party (N.P.) in 1969 and formed the RFN, maintains that the Vorster regime is leading

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Woman Wins $1,000 In $.O.$. Drawing

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

asked by OCS Director Ericka Huggins what did she intend to do with the $1,000 she won, Ms. Jackson was almost completely lost for words and overcome with joy.

The second prize winner of $250 was Mrs. Beulah Ross, a resident of Oak Tower Center senior home at 1515 Market Street in West Oakland. She donated half of her prize to the Oakland Community School to go for the "benefit of the School and the education of children."





BPINS photos

Mrs. BEULAH ROSS, second prize winner of $250 in monthly OCS drawing (top photo), and MANUEL GUITERREZ, third prize winner of $100, are congratulated by ERICKA HUGGINS.

Like Ms. Jackson, Mrs. Ross "couldn't believe it" when she was informed that she had won the second prize. She had bought her tickets from a SAFE (Seniors Against A Fearful Environment) volunteer who regularly visits her building, having no idea that she would win.

The third prize winner of $100, Manuel Guiterrez, could only say, "Thank you. I've never won anything before," when he received his money from Ms. Huggins.

The $1,000 drawing will be held monthly as the SOS drive continues. The OCS spends in excess of $22,000 monthly to operate its educational programs. The school does not receive any public funds. □

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WORLD SCOPE

U.S./East Timor

The same day President Jimmy Carter pledged to the United Nations to "advance the cause of human rights" and "reduce the flow of weapons to the trouble spots of the world," his administration officials went before Congress to cover up Indonesia's massacres in East Timor and to ask for a 25 per cent increase in U.S. military aid for Indonesia.

The U.S. has been Indonesia's primary military supplier during the country's year-and-a-half attempt to incorporate the Democratic Republic of East Timor.

East Timor is the linkage between the Pacific and Indian Oceans which the U.S. needs for its imperialistic global aims, and Indonesia is considered vital to the post-Indochina U.S. plans for Southeast Asia.

Consequently, State Department officials say friendship with Indonesia's generals must outweigh any concern for the national and human rights of East Timorese people.

It was only through James Dunn, director of foreign research for the Australian Parliament, that Congress and the American public learned about the role U.S. administration and officials had in the Indonesian masacre of East Timorese in 1975-76.

Last month, Dunn reported:

•Indonesian soldiers made East Timorese people both watch and count people as they were killed;

•Widescale rape of Timorese women, looting of houses and even attacking exhumed corpses for gold and jewels;

•60,000 to 100,000 East Timorese being massacred — which is one-sixth to one-tenth of their population — in December, 1975;

•Eyewitnessing the Indonesian frigate shelling of FRETILIN (East Timor's national liberation movement) position in September, 1975; and

•The disappearance of five Australian journalists in October, 1975, after filming covert Indonesian actions in East Timor. Dunn believes the journalists were murdered by Indonesian forces.

ENTERTAINMENT

"THE UNION" VS. "THE COMPANY" IN BATTLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

"HARLAN COUNTY, U.S.A.": STRUGGLING COAL MINERS RISING UP ANGRY

There's a seldom seen side to America, a view that government propaganda and T.V. "Networks" wants to pretend isn't there, in spite of the fact that it's real, alive, and fighting mad.

It's this struggling underside of America that the Academy Award-winning documentary *Harlan County, USA* brilliantly captures in all its rugged glory.

Poor Whites, close-knit coal-mining families for generations, along with a smattering of Blacks, wage an authentic, do or die fight for "the Union" — battling for a decent life and human rights denied them by "the Company," "the Capitalists" who use "the Police," "the Politicians," "the Courts," "the Scabs" and "the Gun Thugs" to maintain control.

"THE COMPANY"

"The Company," in this case the Duke Power Company, (which controls the Brookfield Mine site in eastern Kentucky) has other forces at its disposal as well:

•Inadequate mine safety standards that result in tragic massive human losses; and

•Black lung disease, a crippling, deadly lung infection caused by the excessive inhalating of coal dust; a disease that causes full grown men to gasp helplessly for their breath after taking only two steps.

Barbara Koppel, the remarkable young woman who filmed this real life political drama, went to Harlan County in 1972 on a six-month project. She ended up staying three years, giving *Harlan County, USA* a detailed yet moving and personal quality rarely found; meeting firsthand, on the battleground, a segment of America's people "radicalized" for — and by — life, fully committed to unending struggle for the survival of their communities.





Harlan County miners pick up gun to defend themselves against strike-breakers (top photo) and squalid homes in coal miners' community.

While the major focus of attention of *Harlan County* is a 13-month strike and picket by the mineworkers and their families for the right to union representation in the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA), the present struggle is given its historical background by the people themselves as they recount the story of their lives. (The film makes good use of actual movie footage from times past, both of mine conditions as well as the intense 1930s battle that gained the area the reputation of "Bloody Harlan.")

Bullets fly in Harlan County, and it's "the Scabs" that strike the first blow.

There we are at the picket line, weakly-manned for a brief moment, and here come "the Scabs" and "the Gun Thugs" passing through, guns blazing, women and men screaming in the dark, the red dawn just coming up in the east.

And so the coal miners and their wives organize. Although in the past months, the men and the women had met separately — in meetings equally heated and intense — this time they get together.

Not surprisingly, several of the women are in the forefront in urging that the time has come to take up arms. Poignant memories are raised by the oldtimers of the "Bloody Harlan" days, a time of coal miners' victory but at a terrible cost.

As the meeting concludes, the decision made, one heavyset woman, whose outspoken nature and good common sense we have come to know, pulls a snub-nose .357 magnum from her brassiere, and comments, in her Kentucky drawl, "Sure, I got a gun. The Scabs got guns, don't they. You'd be crazy not to have one."

She laughs as she returns her gun to its hiding place, and giggles under her breath, "Well, if I shoot off one tittie, I still got another."

The next day, when the coal miners, fully armed, move their picket to a more strategic location, the town sheriff shows his true colors.

First, the sheriff threatens to arrest the coal miners, and, then, when presented a warrant for the arrest of a "Scab" leader, on gun charges, demands a seven-dollar fee. He then lets "the Scabs" drive off scott-free.

(In earlier courtroom scenes, the local judge is shown sentencing coal miners' whole familes to 60 days in jail for "obstructing a public way," and then walks off the bench when one woman yells, "There's no justice for poor people. What we did were right!")

After 13 months, and the death of young Lawrence Jones, a young coal miner shotgunned twice in the face by a "Gun Thug" — whose brains strewn on the dirt road add to Harlan's bloody repulation, and whose grieving mother, 16-year-old wife and five-month-old daughter add to its sorrowful legacy — the strike is over. The people have won.

Or have they? As the Harlan County struggle proceeded at its feverish pace, the UMWA was having its battles too. Reformed Joseph Yablonski was contesting longtime UMWA despot Tony Boyle when Yablonski, his wife and daughter, were slain in gangland style just days before the union's elections.

Even more popular Miners for Democracy leader Bill Miller then steps in and, leading a far-flung rank-and-file movement, sweeps the corrupt Boyle out of office, assuming the presidency of the 120,000 member union.

But Miller soon gets co-opted too. He endorses a three year, no-strike contract with the Coal Owners Association that so angers Harlan residents that they collectively burn copies of it at a rally.

At this point *Harlan County, USA* ends. But having seen in living color the incredible poverty in Harlan (run-down wooden shacks on dirt roads with no electricity or running water), having talked with the people and learned their ways, having descended into the bowels of the earth and come up coughing and soot-covered, having fought together at the picket line, *Harlan County* leaves you convinced that the power of the people is never ending and must ultimately be victorious.

My Rest Is My Death

Running in the forests,
mountains and valleys.
I knew that standing waters
Die from within.
I knew that joining the waves
of the seas
Brings new life to the little brooks.
Neither the long way
Or the dark craters
Nor the tempation to stop running
Prevented me from moving on.
Now I have joined
The endless waves.
I exist in struggle
And my rest is my death.

—Poem by martyred Iranian woman

Indios Of Brazil Face Genocide

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

Rich, large landowners ("fazendeiros") buy fertile land for agribusiness while multinational and local corporations or SAS ("Sociedades Anonimas") buy lumber forests and mineral-rich areas for industrialization.

The federal or state government DTC (Departamento de Terras e Colonizacao) sell public lands that often include Indio land poorly demarcated, protected or falsely certified by FUNAI, or illegally authorized for possession, occupation and sale by INCRA.

Fazendeiros and SAS then hire private armies ("grileiros") who burn out and shoot colonos and posseiros, most of whom refuse to be bought at very low prices and insist on fighting to protect their land and survival. Poor, migrant miners ("garimpeiros") and hunters ("cacadores") invade mining and forest areas for clandestine exploration and hunting.

Daniel Ludwig, a United States shipping billionaire of European descent and sole owner of the conglomerate National Bulk Carriers, Inc., bought Jari with 1.2 million hectares (equal to one-third of Holland!) in 1967 for $10 million. The former owners, descendants of Brazilian nobility, had a royal grant of ownership which was granted by a king of Portugal to an officer from the nobility who helped conquer Brazil by killing Indios.

With an investment of $10 billion, Jari project has 7,000 workers building rice fields, lumber forests for paper, livestock ranches for canned and frozen meat, mineral mines, railroad, and auto roads, processing factories, and an airport and shipping harbor. By 1983, Jari will have 10 urban centers for 100,000 expected people.

Ludwig does not pay taxes, imports machines and "other" equipment free of customs inspection and duties, and receives other subsidies and privileges from state and federal governments.

Like all multinational corporations, Jari will export prime material and semi-manufactured goods to Europe, including the United States and Japan.

John Davis, a United States citizen and former military officer, reportedly bought 100,000 hectares of Vila Rondon in 1966. With grileiros, Davis expelled colonos and posseiros. By 1968, his fazenda, Agua Azul, illegally occupied 250,000 hectares involving areas of three municipalities.

In 1968, Davis applied to SUDAM ("Superintendencia de Desinvolvimento da Amaznoia") for a one million dollar subsidy for his proposed livestock project in only 52,000 hectares to which he had titles. Although Davis obviously admitted to owning only one-fifth of the land he was widely known to have occupied, SUDAM granted $15,000.

In 1976, just one day before the United States Bicentennial, Davis and his two sons were killed in an ambush by 60 posseiros.

Federal programs of car road and railroad building cut right through or very near reservations. These roads make reservations very vulnerable to urban expansion.

Municipal governments officially recognize illegal land titles by collecting land taxes, and providing urban infrastructure like electricity and water systems, drainage, schools and police service. For example, almost 70 per cent of Boa Vista is reservation land.

Real estate companies build suburban housing on such lands. Professional liberals and middle class who earn at least seven-fold the minimum monthly wage of $70 buy this housing. They commute to their $25,000 suburban houses from eight-hour jobs in air conditioned buildings in the city. With other cars, their Brazil-made Fords or Volkswagens consume two billion dollars of gasoline a year, 80 per cent of which is imported from OPEC oil countries.

As a direct result of economic destruction through land stealing caused by colonial, agricultural, industrial and urban expansion by the dominant European civilization, Indios suffer the familiar social destruction: cultural genocide, and decimation of fragile and minute populations.

TO BE CONTINUED



Indio women in Brazil. The Indio population is rapidly vanishing as the result of a genocidal policy carried out by the Brazilian government and Western imperialism.

Australian Aborigines Fight Extinction

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

a massive increase in population (mostly White).

In the mid-fifties, conditions were so bad, reports the *Black News Service*, that a strike was held by the island's Aborigine population. This resulted in the removal of so-called "trouble-makers," splitting families and adding to the misery already being suffered.

The people of Palm Island had no proper legal representation until the creation of the Aborigine Legal Aid Services. It was only in 1973 that residents became eligible for desperately needed unemployment benefits.

Aborigines are isolated on the island since they are not allowed to travel on boats carrying Whites to and from Palm Island every week. The only means of transportation available to Aborigines is air travel. But most people, with an average hourly wage of 35 cents an hour, cannot afford a fare of $21.

The majority of the population of Palm Island (1,400) lives in substandard housing. Health conditions are so serious that seven children died of gastroenteritis in one month alone. While there is a 52-bed hospital on the island, sanitary conditions are so lax that one visitor recalls seeing at least five dogs inside the facilities every occasion that he visited it.

A disturbing fact is that while these conditions are known to exist, there is not a single health inspector on the island.

"The island has a long checkered history, says Alana Doolan, "most of (which is) repression." □

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Brazil

Brazil's coffee income is expected to reach a record $4 billion this year, while migrant laborers still earn only about a penny for each pound of beans they pick. Many of the migrant laborers live in wood-and-tin shacks which they must rent from the plantation owner where they work. Coffee pickers arise at dawn to go to the fields where they work with 264-pound sacks which they must fill although coffee is exported in a standard 132-pound bag. Migrant workers receive $2.80 for each 264-pound sack they fill. From the $400 received for each 132-pound bag of coffee exported the Brazilian government takes $125 in export tax.

Latin America

As the White-minority governments headed by Ian Smith in Rhodesia and John Vorster in South Africa continue to crumble, some 30,000 White families are expected to flee southern Africa and resettle in Latin America within the next three months. The White settlers have been invited to develop potentially rich Latin American farming lands — just as their ancestors did in Black Africa. The emigres looked to Latin America when their countries of origin — principally East and West Germany, Holland and Great Britain — proved reluctant to repatriate them for economic and political reasons. These governments, under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (CIME), have held meetings and offered millions of dollars in credit to Latin American governments to accept the White settler refugees.

El Salvador

A group of El Salvadoran guerrillas called the Popular Liberation Forces (PLF) continue to hold this country's foreign minister hostage, demanding the release of political prisoners in exchange for his release. A photograph of the foreign minister, Mauricio Borgonovo Pohl, sitting in front of a PLF banner was released by the group and printed on the front page of San Salvador's daily newspaper *Diario de Hoy*.

MARTIAL ARTS

Breathing Patterns In Combat

Animals faced with danger compose themselves by taking a deep breath, then lash out as they exhale. It is almost as if they are willfully controlling their emotions. This breathing pattern is not limited to a single species or type of animals. It can be found in every kind of animal. But not in human beings. At least, not all the time. There's reason to believe that human beings once reacted this same way, until conscious thought patterns interfered.

For instance, we will gasp in fear, at least for a moment. And we inhale when we catch a ball, or when we begin precision work that requires concentration and exactness. The instant we start to think about what's happening, the regular breathing patterns disappear. Under stress, we breathe in and out quickly in no particular order, without rhyme or reason. We do not direct rhythms in any focused direction.

Early practitioners of the martial arts in China and India questioned the relationships in breath control and crisis/stress responses in humans and animals. In general, the breathing rhythms adopted by martial artists allows the artist to remain emotionally stable during stress. It allows for focusing and directing nervous and muscular energies to meet certain conditions without the panicky breathing that saps strength and thought.

Used in this manner, breathing rhythm serves as a vehicle and bridge between mind and body, a way to bypass conscious thought. It allows us to react more efficiently to stimuli, to reduce time between action and reaction, to strengthen and and guide our responses to stress.

WIDOW REMEMBERS JACKIE ROBINSON: "I'LL NEVER FORGET HOW MUCH HE HURT"

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - It was 30 years ago that the courageous Jackie Robinson broke major league baseball's color line, and today his wife and other friends and acquaintances reminisce on the torment and abuse the late, proud Robinson had to endure.

On April 11, 1947, one day after Brooklyn Dodgers owner Branch Rickey had bought his contract from the minor league Montreal Royals, Robinson took the field in an exhibition game against the New York Yankees.

"They were tense times," says Robinson's widow, Rachel, "but our problems were mostly practical problems. Jackie was very strong. He managed to keep any nervousness to himself. Still, it was an unforgettable experience."

Joe Reichler, who was then a baseball writer for the *Associated Press*, recalls, "It was harrowing. On the spring trip up from Florida, there were all sorts of threats. The Ku Klux Klan threatened to ride Jackie out of town if he attempted to play in Macon, Georgia.

"Dixie Walker and Bobby Bragan," Reichler went on, "led a threatened strike on the Dodgers. Enos Slaughter of the Cardinals said he would never play against a Black man. Players on opposing teams would puff themselves up like watermelons and yell insults from the bench.

"Just to give an idea of the feeling at the time," says Reichler, "Ben Chapman, manager of the Phillies, unleashed a black cat and sent it scampering across the field."

Before he became the first Black man to break into big league baseball, Robinson was a star athlete at Pasadena Junior College (PJC) and at UCLA.





JACKIE ROBINSON in action for the Brooklyn Dodgers and (inset) with his wife, RACHEL.

While at PJC Robinson drew huge crowds never seen before or since at junior college sports events. In 1938, he led the school to an 11-0 record in football, scored 17 touchdowns and 131 points.

The same year he averaged 19 points a game and was named all-state in basketball. In baseball he hit .417, stole 25 bases in 24 games and was named the Most Valuable J.C. Player in Southern California. In track he jumped 25 feet, six and one-half inches to break his brother Mack's (an Olympic competitor) national J.C. record.

The next year he and Kenny Washington teamed to lead UCLA to an undefeated football season.

Jackie Robinson was 28 years old when he got a call from Branch Rickey. He was playing with Montreal in the International League at the time.

"The abuse I had to take," said Jackie Robinson, "from players and spectators was nothing compared to the knowledge that any mistake I made would be magnified because I was the only Black man out there.

"I'd never had made it," he said, "I was so alone, if I hadn't had Rachel (a UCLA coed from Los Angeles) beside me when the games were over."

Years later, after Jackie Robinson was named the National League's Most Valuable Player, the mayor of Pasadena and a childhood friend of Robinson's, Walter Dorn, proposed a Welcome Home Dinner.

The local paper's sports editor ignored the event, which went unnoticed by the press.

Later, after he retired, Robinson was asked if he would move back to Pasadena. He replied, "If my mother and brothers and sisters weren't living there I'd never go back. I've always felt like an intruder there, even in school.

"People in Pasadena," he said, "were less understanding, in some ways, than Southerners. And they were more openly hostile."

"Jackie played hard," his wife Rachel summed up. "I'll never forget how much he hurt — inside and out."

Young Adult Project Makes Martial Arts Film

(Berkeley, Calif.) - *Black Tiger Association* is the title of a martial arts film currently being made by the Young Adult Project here. The movie, in which members of Julius Baker's Tae Kwon Do karate class, fighters from the Byong Yu and Ken Youn schools, as well as the All-Open Martial Arts Program of the Oakland Community Learning Center will appear, concerns the strong-arm tactics used by a large martial arts association to try to get a small group of fighters to join the association. The film was written by and stars Chucky Currie.

Volunteers are needed to appear in the movie, and anyone interested is urged to attend rehearsals every Wednesday at 6 p.m. at San Pablo Park, Russell and Park Streets here, or call Julius Baker at (415) 653-3940.

Mistrial Motion Filed In Hampton Murder Case

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

including their attorney are paid by federal and county funds — in other words, by taxpayers' dollars. And, ironically, while the plaintiffs could not afford to buy the transcripts, at $3.00 a page, during the trial, they are now ordered to pay these costs for the defendants.

The Haas-Taylor motion cites eight grounds for a mistrial. Some of these are:

•That the publicity following Perry's ruling, made just four days prior to the city mayoral elections in which Hanrahan was a candidate, "has severely prejudiced the plaintiffs in their remaining claims";

•Evidence of Perry's "*personal* ill will and vengefulness" against the plaintiffs and their attorneys, including the court's persistent reference to the plaintiffs as "defendants," and that during arguments in the plaintiffs' behalf Perry would put on dark sunglasses and ignore the issues discussed;

•That Perry has twisted the facts surrounding the FBI's overt attempts to conceal evidence such that his own order on January 27, 1977, to turn over *all* FBI files on Chicago Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton and agent-provocateur William O'Neal was translated on April 15 to mean "only copies of FBI documents that were *relevant*.



Acting with a hatred toward Blacks, federal court judge Joseph Sam Perry dismissed all charges against 20 law enforcement officials and an FBI agent-provocateur responsible for the murder of FRED HAMPTON.

•That Perry, by not standing behind his own court orders, "sanctions the defendants' willful disobedience." For instance, Perry ignores the fact that the FBI willfully withheld a document detailing a $300 bonus paid to Judas agent O'Neal for his role in setting up the predawn police attack.

The remaining seven defendants — Daniel Groth, James (Gloves) Davis, Joseph Gorman, George Jones, Edward Carmody, John Giszewski and Raymond Broderick — fired an estimated 100 shots during the raid, murdering Peoria Black Panther Party leader Mark Clark, 22, as he answered a knock at the front door and assassinating Fred Hampton, 21, at point-blank range, as he lay drugged asleep in his bed.

Besides Hanrahan and O'Neal, charges were dismissed against three present or former FBI agents, seven police officers who took part in the raid but are said not to have fired any weapons, seven police officers who were involved in post-raid investigations and three of Hanrahan's assistant state's attorneys.□

Charles Garry: "I Was Not Intimidated"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

question whether or not I was a member of the C.P.

"You know, I was before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1957. I was their star witness. And I refused to answer questions as to whether I was a member of the C.P.

REASON

"The reason I do that is because I don't think it's the business of anyone to ask me that question — of what political parties I belong to or what my ideas are.

"The things that I have stood for, believed in, have been an open book since the day that I opened my mouth.

"How I feel about politics, how I feel about peace and war, racism, economics, I don't make any bones about it. I've never made any bone about it.

"I ran for Congress in 1948 and 1949, and I stated exactly what I believed in.

"To me, I don't judge a person by whether he's a Communist or not a Communist, or whether he's a socialist or not a socialist — I judge people on performances. And, my performance record speaks for itself. . .

"As a matter of fact, the House Committee on Un-American Activities listed my performances. I'm proud of my performances.

"I'm very happy about all of the things that I've done in my lifetime, and I'm particularly happy about my relationship with the Black Panther Party.

"I've been very close to the Black Panther Party, from an ideological standpoint, as well as fraternally. I've been close with other organizations that get out and do things."

Asked if the FBI surveillance took away from his legal activities, Garry laughed and replied, "No, no, not at all. As a matter of fact I paid no attention to it.

"If in any way they intimidated me, I wouldn't have been able to do it. I was not intimidated.

"My spirit has not been killed in any way...I enjoy fighting the status quo. I enjoy fighting the system."□



People's lawyer CHARLES GARRY with Black Panther Party leader HUEY P. NEWTON during 1971 court session.

O.C.C.U.R.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

son, the newly-elected OCCUR president, asked if he felt that the C.D. Board's decision was preplanned, replied, "Yes, I think so. I think that was pretty obvious."

Except for Bolling and Mrs. Love, the commissioners also made it obvious that they didn't want to discuss the matter at all. Mrs. Love commented, "I'm appalled that there is not interaction here.

"I feel that there is a role that OCCUR can play," Mrs. Love went on, "in the workings of the Community Development Program because we are not funding our district councils."

Doris Kennedy, one of the conservative OCCUR Board members ousted in the March 30 meeting, made it clear that the rehiring of Paul Cobb and the removal of certain Board members was a major factor in OCCUR not being refunded.

OCCUR came under further attack recently when Oakland City Councilman George J. Vukasin questioned the agency for publishing a highly informative newsletter on the Oakland municipal elections.



BPINS photo

PAUL COBB

Vukasin asked for a city staff opinion on whether public funds "were properly utilized" in the project. The newsletter featured a commentary written by Stephen Bloom, OCCUR's program coordinator, interviews with the major mayoral candidates and detailed lists of the contributors to the different campaigns.

"I'm incensed," said Bloom, "that Vukasin thinks there is quite adequate coverage of the election by the news media in Oakland and the Bay Area. Does that mean that he is adverse to letting people know there is an election?"

Noting that Vukasin is directing the campaign of White investment banker David Tucker, who faces a May 17 runoff with popular Judge Lionel Wilson, Bloom said, "This is just a ploy for Tucker."□

Black Studies

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Studies' to appease the wrath of Black rage after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.," contends Professor Ewart Guinier, former chairperson of the Afro-American Studies Department at Harvard University.

"They selected a director who had little or no training or expertise, gave him a small budget to bring speakers into the campus, regardless of the speaker's political viewpoint," he said in an interview.

"This they called 'Black Studies.' In two or three years, most of these programs disappeared and rightly so. Such programs did nothing to advance the discipline. They promoted Blackness in color, not in content," added Guinier.

The lack of sufficient funding and the challenges to the intellectual credentials of Black Studies led to the denial of full departmental status at many colleges. Denial of tenure has also been a consistent problem.

"ANTI-INTELLECTUAL"

The widespread charge that the Black Studies movement was "anti-intellectual" and therefore not deserving full university status was a primary tactic to retard Afro-American Studies. Academicians questioned the "intellectual validity" of the new discipline. As a result, instructors in Black Studies were required to maintain joint positions in other departments, thus denying the programs the necessary autonomy to develop its own programs.

Having survived these attacks, new developments now threaten Afro-American Studies. The deepening economic crisis coupled with the rash of the so-called "reverse discrimination" suits pose new dangers.

The most important case is the Bakke case in California. The state supreme court upheld the claim of "reverse discrimination" and the case is expected to go to the U.S. Supreme Court. If upheld, activists charge it would lead to a gutting of minority enrollment at colleges and universities.

The potential setbacks resulting from the Bakke case and a spiraling drop-out rate among Black undergraduates have caused one Black Studies advocate to warn, "We are in a stage of crisis."

Although the latest figures available indicate a near tripling in overall Black enrollment during the past 10 years, most of this increase is shown in the community (junior) colleges. □

Letters to the Editor

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

WHAT WE'RE ALL ABOUT (CONT'D.)

2. A people s newsletter to keep prisoners informed of relevant world news (As of March 29, 1973 — inoperative due to official repression);
3. A people's library consisting of relevant reading material;
4. Educational classes designed to interpret changing events worldwide.;
5. A United Prisoners Labor Union for prisoners to exercise the rights of collective bargaining. (Also inoperative due to official repression);
6. An exercise program designed for physical fitness to coincide with mental development;
7. An inmate advice council (destroyed in its beginning stages by agent provocateurs);
8. The Prisoners Solidarity Committee to keep information flowing to the local-national communities (repressed and destroyed after ten weeks of operation);
9. Legal actions against the penitentiary, including a suit to close down the prison (second oldest in Amerika — overcrowed to the point of being unsafe). A $17.5 million suit was filed against guard brutality, the case of the M.P. 5 and a suit to close down the segregation unit, in which some 200 prisoners are held in inhuman conditions;
10. A broad-based Survival Program for the prisoners in the segregation unit (being supported by united front action between the progressive elements of the general population);
11. A broad-based effort to petition the United Nations for Human and Civil Rights, and against genocide of prisoners in Amerika;
12. Community supportive work with progressive organizations:

Constantly we are harassed, intimidated, and brutalized by prison officials; our mail is scrutinized and often confiscated. All because our programs expose the true diabolical nature of prisons and present alternatives. For we openly advocate Community Control of Prisons.

Community Control of Prisons is every community's right. As taxpayers, every family, relative and friend, every member of the community is entitled to know, have a say and a power as to prisoners' lives, including prisoners themselves. Today, the state and prison officials disrespect our Black and poor people's rights. Therefore the community is excluded from what the state and prison officials do and don't do.

We believe that mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers unified can question prison administrations, investigate incidents of brutality, demand human treatment, oversee parole and transfer boards. Unified, every community can demand to know food budget allotments and compare them to the money spent on gas, mace, guns and sticks.

As individuals our complaints are always ignored. Community Control of Prisons is one step in not only defending and insuring the survival of prisoners but the Black community itself. The strength of every community lies in its unity.

All Power To The People!
The Maryland Penitentiary Intercommunal Survival Collective

"A CLASSIC"

Dear Editor,

The March 26, 1977, issue is a classic! It's marvelous. The points shed out front are proof of the impact the vanguard party is having on the city (base) in Oakland!

The governor of California pays his respects to the community's efforts by his visit to residential areas and the Oakland Community School. The tackling of organized crime in Las Vegas, a move that nobody in the country has the audacity to attempt! The promotion of Lionel Wilson as the community's choice for mayor at the Laney College forum! The airing of THE BLACK PANTHER news in the city of Dallas over Radio KCHU!

These points must be reproduced and sent to every television network, newspaper office, radio station, federal, state and city politician, foreign heads of state, U.N. ambassadors — every citizen on the Planet!!

This issue, the March 26, 1977, issue, every picture, every article, every word is the best that has been produced!! It must be put in everybody's hand!!

All Power To The People!
Ted Simpkins,
Los Angeles, California 90059

Mayor, Police Chief Resign In Murder Cover-Up

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"None of the higher-ups we suspected of being involved in the cover-up — like the then-police chief — had even been indicted for anything."

But Police Chief Wright, a noted polygraph expert, took the lie detector test himself. He flunked.

Mayor Robinson took the test also. Although he passed the polygraph examination, he was forced to resign like Wright, due to public indignation over the scandal. Five other policeman were either fired or resigned for flunking the test or refusing to take it.

Two of the patrolmen, Rayford Latham and Danny Phillips, first on the scene, had resigned months before the cover-up broke and moved out of town. Presently, it is their word against Wright and his ex-aide (now police chief) Charles Swindell.

"They never did ask for my statement," says Phillips, "and I was first on the scene... I looked around and there was no way to be a gun. It wasn't until I was shown the picture of Whitehurt's body taken at the scene that I knew something was bad wrong. They had this gun lying there, inches from his hand.

WRIGHT SHOWED UP

"Wright showed up three minutes after the shooting," added Phillips. "He run the whole show."

When asked why he moved out of town, Phillips answered, "As they say, I moved for 'health reasons.' I didn't want to end up at the bottom of the Alabama River."

Latham recalls, "When I went in to make my statement, I asked, 'Did you all find the weapon? I never did see it.' The detective said, 'You seen it — you just didn't look close enough.' Then I caught on."

Despite the publicity which has accompanied this expose of Southern police terror, no one has yet to be brought to justice. One perjury trial against a policeman ended in a hung jury. Now, the Justice Department claims that it is investigating to see if there are possible federal violations.

One Alabama policeman wryly commented that, ironically, the cover-up wasn't even necessary as any White Alabama jury would have cleared the responsible police officers of any wrongdoing. □

Kangai: Zimbabwe Struggle Intensifies

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seize power, we can conduct our own elections and choose new leaders.

Q: What kind of support does Bishop Abel Muzorewa have?

KANGAI: He doesn't have much support. He has support from his church (United Methodist). Some years ago, he was hiding when some of our people within the country couldn't use the names ZANU or ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union). So, they used the African National Council (ANC) as a cover.

Some months ago, people from ZANU went to talk with him, thinking that since he was outside the country, maybe he was working with the guerrillas. But it became clear to us at the end of last year that he was not controlling any guerrillas but that he was working against the interests of the guerrillas. People in ZANU stopped supporting him and those who worked in the ANC now work under the name People's Movement. We don't work with him anymore.

All those people who have come to see Muzorewa at the airport were just going there because he was the only nationalist leader who could fly in and out of Salisbury.

There was talk in Geneva of Muzorewa's delegation meeting with the Ian Smith regime secretly.



BPINS photo



TIRIVAFI KANGAI, newly appointed ZANU chief representative for North and South America, and (inset) Kangai's brother greets Tanzanian President JULIUS NYERERE (right) and ZANU head ROBERT MUGABE (center).

Smith is on the way out. Britain, the U.S. and South Africa would like to have a Black government which would maintain what Smith is doing: multinational corporations exploiting our people. Of course, it will be a Black government, and we feel that there are people who can form such a government, such as ZANU's former leader, Ndabaningi Sithole. They have been performing the function of aligning themselves with the USA, South Africa and Britain.

These talks are brought about because of fighting and we feel that people who go into this situation should have more say than others who are just traveling around, like Muzorewa.

TO BE CONTINUED

Political Violence Erupts In Pakistan's Major Cities

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pur. "This also means the national army is being used against the nation to keep an unpopular government in power," he added.

Government troops resumed control of Karachi on April 21 after the first day of the work stoppage in the city of four million resulted in the deaths of at least 18 persons and injuries of some 150. The violence of April 20 was the worst in the city since March 19 when 30 persons were killed in riots and the government imposed a partial curfew for two weeks.

An alliance of 16 major labor unions, the Pakistan Labor Alliance (PLA), called a general strike which crippled Karachi, shutting down the country's only major port and stopping all air traffic at Karachi Airport.



Riot-torn street in Pakistan

Sources said 15 of the deaths came from shooting, stabbing and beating of PNA activists by Bhutto supporters. One person was reported killed and five injured when government troops fired on student demonstrators who had earlier burned effigies of Bhutto. Two other persons were crushed under the wheels of a train when a crowd of PNA supporters tried to stop a passenger train by blocking the line.

The strike called by the PLA in Karachi represented a setback for Bhutto, prime minister of Pakistan for the past five years. Previously, he had enjoyed widespread labor support.

In the worst day of violence in Pakistan since the March 7 elections, 34 people were reported killed throughout the country on April 21.

Pir Pagaro, new PNA head, said of Bhutto, "The public wants his head, not his resignation."

South Africa

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White South Africans on a course that will cause them to be overwhelmed by the Black majority.

"You could see the catastrophe coming," Hertzog told the *Times*. "It was the man's (Vorster's) total ignorance of the native, and of native questions that led him to start breaking down apartheid, which is the sole basis of the peaceful living we have here in South Africa."

Hertzog, the son of General J.M. Hertzog, prime minister of South Africa from 1924 to 1939, said that it is "a matter of fact" that Azanians have not achieved the standards of "civilization" achieved by Whites and will not do so for "a very long time."

Hertzog and his fanatically reactionary RFN believe that the N.P.'s concessions have endangered White supremacy in South Africa.



Azanian youth rejoice in front of burning bus during last summer's Soweto rebellions.

Continuing in his tirade against the Vorster regime, Hertzog exploded, "In another two or three years, they'll be able to attack us from all sides. And what will Mr. Vorster do? He'll say that he is ready to fight. But he's never fought — never! He's always allowed others to do his fighting for him. At the crucial moment, when you think he's going to fight, he'll turn around and say, 'I'm going to make peace. I'm conceding to their demands.' In practice, he'll be handing over to the majority."

Hertzog's reactionary views extend to his position on television. As telecommunications minister, he led an unsuccessful fight to ban television from South Africa. Hertzog said that television is "an instrument of the devil."

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton



FREE FOOD PROGRAM

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.



OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL



10th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BLACK PANTHER